

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Tories' Test

IT is not very surprising that a number of British newspapers and periodicals have been devoting New Year editorial comment to the possibility of otherwise of Sir Winston Churchill relinquishing the Premiership during 1954. It was a subject for tentative speculation last year, aroused very largely as a result of Sir Winston's unexpected illness. But current analysis goes rather deeper. It concentrates on the Conservative Party's position and suggests that the future of the party might be better served if a new leader (presumably Mr Eden) were installed this year. Viewed in the light of Sir Winston's full recovery to health and his apparently undiminished mental and physical vitality, this appears to be a somewhat thin argument. If the British Prime Minister did not wholly dominate the Bermuda conference, he was, undoubtedly, the strongest personality at those talks and was able to present the British point of view more forcefully and more effectively than any of his colleagues. There is, in fact, no visible evidence that Sir Winston is unable to remain Britain's political leader and to continue to overshadow his high office with the success already achieved.

ONE criticism which has been directed at the present Conservative Government is that it lacks co-ordinated effort in dealing with home and foreign problems. The Economist goes so far as to bluntly state that "the time when there is a need for a co-ordinator who must strive to strike a balance on a dozen different see-saws of policy, has plainly arrived." And it is suggested that some of the balance which has to be found relates to farm price policy, between the rights of the farmer and the needs of the consumer; that labour policy must be made more balanced, as between the disadvantages of wage inflation and the disadvantages of strikes; that colonial policy requires balancing, and so too, does trade policy. As one observer has commented: "There can be no cohesion if these tasks are left to individual ministers who, once they have almost made up their minds to do one thing, may get a last-minute note bidding them to do something else. Interventions such as those can only lead to disillusion both within and about the Government."

TO the Conservatives a stronger cohesion within the Government is also desirable because at the present time the Socialists are suffering from Party strife and are afflicted with a vacillating overall policy. Thus today the Tories have an outstanding opportunity of consolidating their political position. But they have not a great deal of time at their disposal. It is most unlikely that a General Election will eventuate this year, but it will in 1955, by which time the Government will have to rely on its record to convince the electors that no change is needed. It is recognised that one danger for the Tories is that a Conservative Government without Sir Winston Churchill will seem almost unbelievable to the electors. Yet a second, and probably greater danger is, that whatever their leadership, they will not have shown in 1954 the coherent type of administration for which the electors might vote. Thus, for the Conservatives, it is not so much a question of who shall lead the party, but whether by policy and programme they can convince the nation that they represent the one solid political entity required to guide the country through the difficult times which are undoubtedly ahead.

COMET DISASTER: 15 BODIES RECOVERED

Eyewitness's Story Of Crash

BAG OF MAILS SALVAGED

Porto Azzuro, Elba, Jan. 10.

The bodies of 15 victims of today's Comet crash were brought here tonight by local fishermen and carried to the tiny, white-washed chapel of the local cemetery.

The Island's Police Chief said two of the victims were boys about five years old. Another was a girl about 17. The others were adults.

Tiny fishing boats, painted in faded blues and reds, lowered their flags to half mast as they arrived in port just after dark with the bodies.

The victims had been laid on the foredecks and covered with blankets from fishermen's bunks. A priest came to the quayside and imparted benediction as the bodies laid on planks were brought ashore.

Then the fishermen marched slowly to the cemetery chapel where a temporary mortuary had been arranged.

Flowers were laid in the building by school children of the village.

Candles were lighted as the bodies were brought in.

One of the fishermen was Giovanni di Marco, first person to report the crash to the island authorities.

"I was fishing just south of the island when I heard the whirr of a plane above me," he said. "It was above the clouds. I could not see it."

"Then I heard three explosions very quickly one after the other."

"For a moment all was quiet. Then several things away I saw a silver thing flash out of the clouds. Smoke came from it. It hit the sea. There was a great cloud of water."

"By the time I got there all was still again. There were some bodies in the water. We began to pick them up. There was nothing else we could do."

Police said none of the bodies showed signs of burns. Doctors were tonight carrying out post-mortem examinations and trying to identify each victim. First indications were that some victims were alive when the plane struck the water and died by drowning.

Police said none of the bodies were so far identified.

BAG OF MAILS
Fishing boats also brought in some wreckage, including a bag of mails, some coats and handbags.

They recovered nothing of the machine itself except a jagged piece of metal which bore the BOAC insignia.

Italian warships, their searchlights sweeping over the blackness of the Mediterranean, patrolled the area tonight. At dawn they will be joined by a fleet of the island's fishing craft.

Civil authorities mounted a guard of honour at the cemetery gates.

The wreckage was placed in a locked room to await the arrival of investigators.

NO SIGNALS
The Comet crashed soon after 10 a.m. GMT (8 p.m. HKT) without apparently sending out any distress signals.

It dived into the sea belching black smoke on a bright Mediterranean morning with blue skies.

The official passenger list showed ten children were aboard, most of them presumed to have been flying to school in Britain after spending Christmas with their parents.

Italian rescue planes, fishing craft and air-sea rescue vessels were soon on the spot and the planes reported that the ships were picking up the bodies.

Police officials on the mainland said the Comet seemed on fire when it crashed.

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Unfortunate Mix-Up Over Serum

Innsbruck, Jan. 10.

A container of serum which could have the life of a dying Austrian boy was being flown to Innsbruck by the US Air Force tonight and was expected to be delivered early tomorrow morning.

A mix-up occurred earlier today when the authorities at Innsbruck opened a package which was delivered on an earlier plane and found it to be smallpox serum instead of anti-haemophilic globulin, which could save the life of eight-year-old Gottfried Eder, who is slowly bleeding to death from haemophilia.

The Innsbruck officials met the wrong plane which happened to be carrying smallpox serum intended for other purposes. The right serum arrived on schedule at Frankfurt.

Doctors again resorted to blood transfusions to save the slowly bleeding life of eight-year-old Gottfried Eder, whose rare hereditary illness has left him near death since last Thursday, when doctors pulled a badly-infected tooth.

US officials in Vienna said the shipping blunder had been traced to a mix-up at Westover Field, Massachusetts, from where the anti-haemophilic globulin was "ticketed for Europe. They said the correct, original shipment was expected to arrive at Rhein-Main airport in Frankfurt, Germany, tonight and would be flown as soon as possible to Munich.

EXPECTED TODAY
This time a helicopter, a State Department sedan and a military jeep were waiting for the arrival of the second package.

"If there is no further hitch, the real globulin should be safe at the hospital in Innsbruck tomorrow morning," said one official in Vienna.

Doctors said tonight that the young boy, son of a merchant in the town of Kufstein, was in serious condition but death was not imminent and transfusions could keep him alive "for the time being."

At Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts, officials denied that a mix-up at the base resulted in the wrong parcel being delivered.—United Press.

Soldier Gaoled For Life
Antwerp, Jan. 10.

A court-martial here sentenced a wartime death sentence passed on a Belgian who joined the Nazi forces but later fought with the French Foreign Legion in Indo-China.

The soldier, 35-year-old Armand Claeys, was captured by the Americans in Germany and transferred to a French prison camp where he joined the Foreign Legion. He returned to Belgium last June from Indo-China.

Claeys will be deprived of his civil rights and confined to a cell for life, as the death sentence has now been abolished in Belgium.

The court-martial condemned another Belgian, Karl Beland, 29, to eight years in prison for having served in the German army during the war.—Reuter.

For First Time
Colombo, Jan. 10.

Passengers leapt from their seats and ran along to shake hands warmly with the engine-driver when a train arrived in Colombo on time.

It was the first occasion in two years that this particular train, carrying office workers into the city, had reached its destination on schedule.—Reuter.

NEW RUSSIAN PROPOSAL LIKELY

London, Jan. 10.

Russia will probably propose at the Berlin conference this month that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Germany by the end of 1955, diplomatic sources here said today.

Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is also expected to suggest that a reunified Germany should have its own land, sea and air forces for self defence. The size of these would be laid down in a peace treaty guaranteed by the "Big Four" powers and underwritten by a pan-European defence pact.

Soviet policy experts here have reached this conclusion after a study of the proposals Moscow has put to the West on Germany in the past two years and an analysis of Russia's recent propaganda to Western Europe.

The plan to rearm a reunited Germany would be a variant of one of the articles of a Soviet proposed peace settlement with Germany, first submitted to Britain, France and the United States in March, 1952.

This included a suggestion, repeated in a note to the Western powers last autumn, that all occupation troops be removed from Germany within one year after ratification of the peace treaty.

The Allies rejected the plan as a "step backwards" in the efforts to give Europe lasting peace. French opinion, in particular, was horrified by the prospect of a united Germany with its own army.

SHIES AT HURDLE
Since then, however, France has shied at the hurdle of making West Germany a partner in a united Western Europe.

And one of her reasons has been that the proposed six-nation union would probably perpetuate the division of Europe and might one day result in West Germany's leading the coalition into a war for Communist-controlled East Germany.

M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, is confidently expected here to stand firm with the United States and Britain in rejecting any such Russian plan.

But Mr Bidault will not speak with the authority of the French National Assembly in arguing for the European Community as at present planned. There is no sure majority for the scheme in the Chamber and many Deputies, additionally influenced by events since Stalin's death, would doubtless be ready to take another look at the Soviet plan if Mr Molotov backed it with further proposals for holding Germany down. One of these could well be for a mutual security scheme that would spread across the Iron Curtain to Eastern Europe. It is thought here.

Probably the greatest danger for the Western Powers in Berlin is that Mr Molotov may seize the propaganda initiative in this way and do tremendous harm to their cause by increasing Western Europe's hesitation about their policy aims.

Given an apparently reasonable alternative, European opinion might tend to lose sight of the principal Western objective in Europe—that of holding free elections throughout Germany and allowing the resulting government, under suitable safeguards, its own associations.—Reuter.

YET ANOTHER PLANE CRASH

Shreveport, Louisiana, Jan. 10.

A United Gas Company aeroplane crashed in Wallace Lake, 15 miles south of here, tonight.

Ten persons were aboard, according to the sheriff's office, and some unidentified bodies have been recovered.

The crash occurred during snow and sleet.—United Press.

Will Defy Regulations

Georgetown, Jan. 10.

Some one hundred Negro and Indian supporters of the unrecognised Guyana Industrial Workers Union have volunteered to risk imprisonment by defying the emergency regulations and picketing Constitution Commission hearings when they begin on January 18, according to People's Progressive Party sources here today.

The union called a colony-wide strike last September. The three-man Constitution Commission has been sent from England to consider factors in the setting up of a new constitution for British Guyana.—France-Press.

Escort Vessel Missing

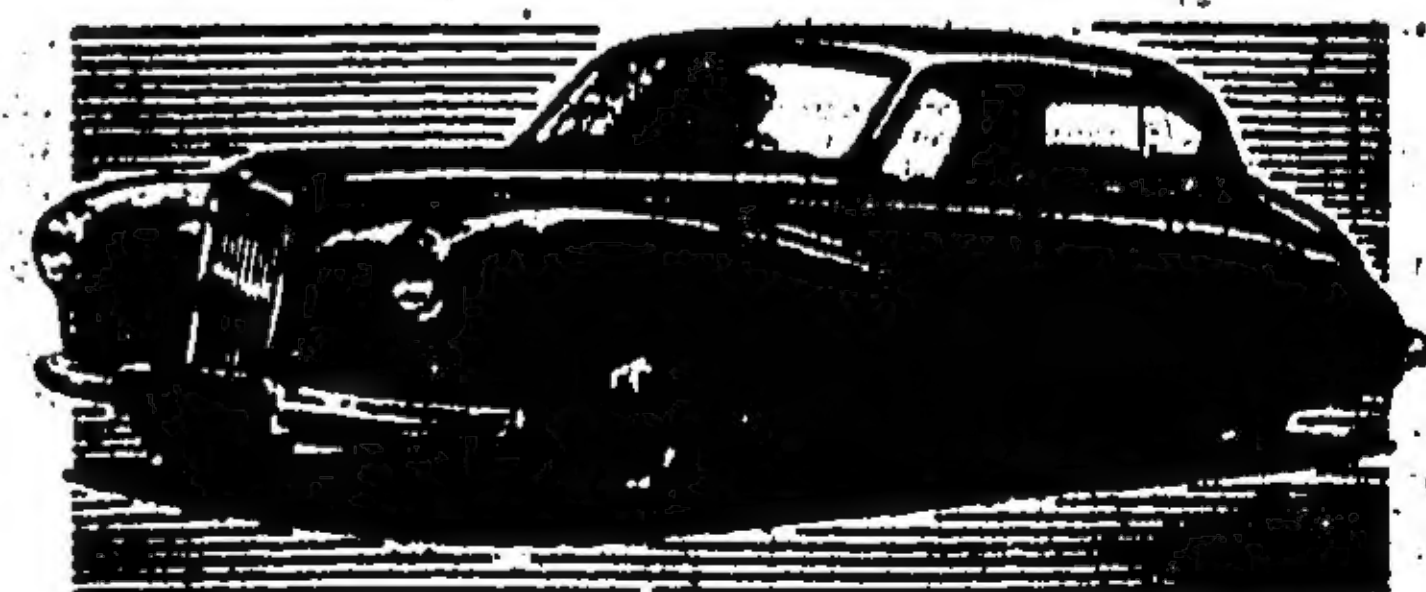
Rome, Jan. 10.

The Italian escort vessel Il Brenco which was escorting a group of Italian trawlers has been missing for two days, it was learned today.

The trawlers were forced by a storm to take refuge in the Yugoslav port of Split where they were impounded.

The Italian trawlers reported that they had lost sight of the escort vessel when they steered for the Yugoslav port.—France-Press.

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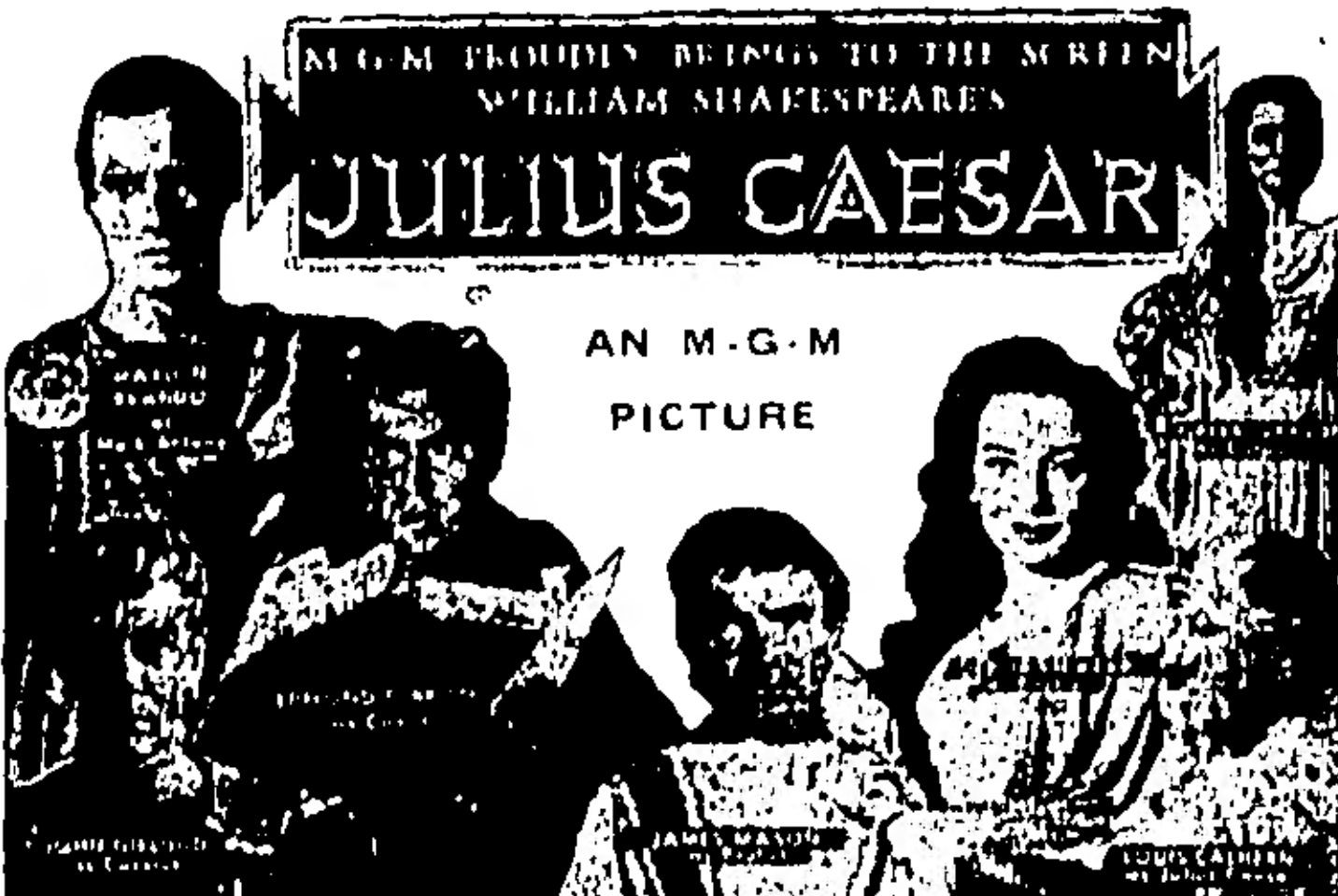
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A TRUE STORY OF REASON
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DRAMATIC PRODUCTION!"AMERICA IS IN
A RECESSION"
A Depression May
Follow - Douglas

Washington, Jan. 10.

Senator Paul H. Douglas (Democrat of Illinois) tonight said the United States was now in an economic recession "and no one knows what will follow."

Douglas said he has been attacked by some newspapers for making this statement but that the members of the American Economic Association, which has been meeting here, agreed with him almost unanimously.

"All I said was that we are in a recession, and that this might touch off a chain reaction and set into play the cumulative forces of breakdown which lie within a system and might lead to a depression," said Senator Douglas.

He gave these reasons for feeling that there was a recession:

1. Decline in the production of farm implements;
2. Automobile production is 12 per cent below this time last year;
3. Steel production for the week ending Dec. 19 was 87 per cent of capacity compared to 102 per cent for the corresponding week in 1952;
4. Freight car loadings are down 12 per cent compared with the same period of last year;
5. Business failures are up 50 per cent.

Douglas said the only comparison he made with conditions

seasonal economists on the general outlook. The President's economic adviser, Mr. R. H. Hauge, forecast an "orthodox recession" for this year. He explained that this would mean chiefly that the country will go off the existing "overline" economy. Mr. Hauge was referring to the fact that many industrialists have been asking their employers to work more than the standard 40-hour week in order to meet production demand.

The following table shows the condition of the United States economy during the most recent months for which official figures are available, as compared to last. (All dollar figures are in billions.)

U.S. BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	Nov. 1953	Oct.	Nov. 1952
Industrial production index	228	231	234
Consumer price index	115.0	115.4	114.3
Employment	61,925,000	62,224,000	62,228,000
Unemployment	1,428,000	1,418,000	1,418,000
Construction	\$2,898	\$3,214	\$2,858
Personal income	\$287.3	\$286.8	\$277.3
Consumer credit	28.2	28.0	24.1
New housing starts	88,000	92,000	101,000
Retail sales	\$14.3	\$14.0	\$14.0
Total sales	\$47.6	\$47.4	\$48.3
Total inventories	\$79.0	\$79.4	\$74.2
Imports	\$0.81	\$0.93	\$0.92
Exports	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.2
Freight carloadings	618,432	651,951	710,590

(Industrial production index based on 1935-39=100, and consumer credit figures are compiled by Federal Reserve Board; consumers' price index (1947-49=100) and new housing starts by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Department, freight carloadings by Association of American Railroads; all others by Commerce Department. Personal income is at annual rate.)

now and with the 1929-32 period was the "tendency of officials in government and business to pretend that everything was all right."

One of the most reliable forecasts on economic conditions in 1954 came out of the annual meetings recently of a group of professional societies in Washington whose membership lists include most of this country's leading economists and economic technicians.

The Washington Post polled 340 of the professional economists gathered in the Capital and came up with an unusually broad survey of expert opinion on the threshold of the New Year.

A big majority of the economists predicted that national income in 1954 will be down from 1953's record \$368,000,000,000. But only those polled thought that national income, which includes wages, dividends and all income received by individuals, would go on to a new record high this year.

Most of the economists—237 or 70 per cent—believed that national income will range between 350 and 370 billion dollars.

Their 1954 forecast on the peak level of unemployment, another major economic indicator, was equally reassuring.

Again, most thought that conditions will not be quite so good as during last year when only 1,800,000 persons were unemployed at any one time. But only 15 per cent expected the number of unemployed to reach serious proportions—more than 4,000,000.

IRREDUCIBLE POOL

It is generally agreed by Government and private experts that peak unemployment of 2,000,000 or less during a year's time in the United States indicated a virtually fully employed population, since there exists an irreducible pool of "unemployed" persons who have left jobs to move into another, who have just entered the labor market, or who are shifting from seasonal jobs.

About 82 economists polled by the Washington Post thought that peak unemployment this year would range between 2,000,000 and 2,400,000.

Another 78 put the peak at 2,500,000 and 74 suggested 2,400,000.

Such figures compared with an estimated 19,000,000 unemployed in the United States in 1933 when there were about 10,000,000 fewer candidates for jobs. Government experts and most businessmen and industrialists tend to go along with the pro-

Polio Vaccine
To Be
Tested in US

New York, Jan. 10.

From 500,000 to 1,000,000 school children will take part in a nation-wide test this year of an infantile paralysis vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk of Pittsburgh University.

According to the plans of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, sponsoring the test, the programme will begin about February 8 and end on June 1.

Participation will be voluntary, requiring the consent of parents.

So-called "control groups" will consist of first and third grade children in the same schools, who will not receive the vaccine. Inoculations will be given to second graders during non-epidemic periods.

Then, if and when epidemics strike, the incidence and effects of the disease among those vaccinated will be compared with those among the non-inoculated children. — China Mail Special.

NO U.S. TROOPS
FOR SAAR

Saarbrücken, Jan. 10. Official sources tonight denied reports that the United States Army and Saar authorities had begun negotiations for the establishment of military bases in the Saar.

The report was described as completely without foundation. — France-Press.

Poultry Thieves
Use Gas

Napier, N. Z., Jan. 10. Robbers are using gas in large scale raids on poultry farms around Hawke's Bay to prevent the birds making a noise. So serious have the thefts become that farmers are patrolling the coops at night armed with shot-guns. — China Mail Special.

Randall Report
Not Due
Until March

Washington, Jan. 10.

The Randall Commission, set up last year to consider a clean-cut foreign trade programme for the United States, will not announce its recommendations "in the immediate future," a spokesman said in Washington today. Some members of the Commission were reported yesterday to have criticized what was called the chairman's "high-handed" endeavour to rush its report through.

The chairman, Mr. Clarence Randall, was reported to have sent a confidential memorandum to members stating: "The Commission will please meet on Saturday when I intend to read the whole report straight through and receive final suggestions."

It was stated he expected to submit the report officially not due until March—for final action on Monday's meeting.

According to the spokesman, the Commission would probably meet tomorrow. But its report was not yet complete, he stated. The Commission—ten businessmen and seven people nominated by President Eisenhower—is to recommend how world trade can best be expanded. Its recommendations are to form the basis of legislation to be submitted to Congress to further the President's designs for a "healthier and freer system of trade." — Reuter.

E. Germans Protest
Against
Veterans Meeting

Berlin, Jan. 10.

The East German Communist Party paper, Neues Deutschland, protested today against a planned meeting in West Berlin of the Stahlhelm (steel helmet) veteran soldiers organization.

Former German Field Marshal Albert Kesselring is expected to address the meeting, arranged for January 17. Kesselring was sentenced to death as a war criminal at the Nuremberg trials in 1947, the sentence later being commuted to life imprisonment. He was released from prison in 1952.

Neues Deutschland said its staff had protested vehemently against this "Fascist provocation" in the city where the four Foreign Ministers meet a few days later. — Reuter.

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY

FROM WARNER BROS. IN A RELENTLESS STORM OF EXCITEMENT!

COMMENCING
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AT THE
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BOOKING NOW OPEN!

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Way back

BIDAULT SPEAKS
ON FRENCH
VIEW AT BERLIN

Paris, Jan. 10.

The Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, told the national committee of the Christian Democrat (MRP) Party this evening "we will go to four-power meeting in Berlin with infinite patience but with the firm desire to seize every opportunity for negotiations likely to enable the free world to take breath without relaxing."

The Foreign Minister also said that in Berlin "the decisions of the French Government will not be the object of bargaining."

At the meeting of the committee M. Jean Letourneau, former Minister for the Associated States of Indo-China, objected to press campaigns charging the MRP with responsibility for the continuation of the war in Indo-China.

He indicated that while in office he had never been approached by Ho Chi Minh in an attempt to negotiate. He told the committee, "The war is neither hopeless nor without issue if we declare our intention not to leave until the freedom of the Associated States has been ensured."

Questioned by reporters after the meeting, M. Letourneau said that while in office "constantly they had to make secret contacts with the enemy in order to discover his opinion. I never had any reply."

OVER IN 18 MONTHS

He added that "if the French Parliament unanimously, except for the Communists, made known its firm intention that France should not leave Indo-China until the freedom of the Associated States is recognised, I believe the conflict would not last more than 18 months."

During its meeting the MRP national committee adopted a motion deploring that Parliament was incapable of defining any coherent general policy and demanding that this situation

should be clarified as soon as possible. The motion demanded that the debate on the ratification of the European Defence Community Treaty be opened in Parliament as soon as possible and concluded: "by France-Press."

Pilots Chosen
For Royal Visit

Sydney, Jan. 10.

Captain J. H. R. Marshall, senior pilot with 9,000 hours' flying experience, and First Officer R. B. Orr with 6,200 hours, both of the Conval company, were chosen to fly the Royal airliner during its forthcoming Australian tour.

They will fly the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania.

Captain Marshall served with the Royal Australian Air Force throughout World War II in Singapore and other parts of the Far East, largely in ferrying heavy bombers from Honolulu to the war area and also as a test pilot.

First Officer Orr also served for four and a half years with the RAAF.—Reuter.

R C X Y & BROADWAY

3rd TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

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At 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.45 P.M.

"BLUE RIBBON" AWARD WINNER!

Starring Richard BURTON • Jean SIMMONS
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Back Stall \$3.50 & Front Stall \$2.40.

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A CHINESE PICTURE IN MANDARIN DIALOGUE
"RETURN OF THE PEARL"

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***** OPENS TO-MORROW *****
"JUNGLE DRUMS OF AFRICA"

West May Agree To Exclude Russia From Korean Meeting

MOVE TO BREAK MAJOR DEADLOCK

London, Jan. 10.

The Western powers might drop their demand for Russia's participation in a Korean political conference if Communist China said she did not particularly want observers from Moscow to attend, diplomatic quarters here believed.

The exclusion of Russia altogether would overcome the biggest obstacle to the convening of the conference, already overdue under the terms of the Korean armistice.

It would not give the conference the authority which the Western powers believe is important for the negotiation of a peaceful settlement in the Far East.

Chinese POWs From Korea May Be Taken To Formosa

Tokyo, Jan. 11. United Nations Commander Gen. John E. Hull flew to Formosa today, presumably to discuss with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrangements for the transfer of 14,000 anti-Communist Chinese prisoners from Korea to the Nationalist stronghold.

Gen. Hull took off from Tokyo International airport early this morning.

A Headquarters announcement said the general was making the trip "at the invitation of President Chiang Kai-shek" and that he would be in Formosa for several days.

Ships are waiting at the Korean west coast port in-chor to receive the 14,000 Chinese soldiers the UN Command insists must be freed from Indian custody on Jan. 23.

Chinese Nationalist officers already were in Korea to work with the Eighth Army on plans for receiving the freed soldiers.

Formosa authorities revealed last week that Gen. Hull would fly there today, ostensibly to inspect Generalissimo Chiang's 600,000-man army. — United Press.

They held that any agreement reached at the conference should bear the signature of a representative of the Kremlin, headquarters of international Communism.

But if the Peking Government, which has adamantly refused to consider Russia's attendance as a full member, signified its willingness to drop the question altogether, the West might also abandon its demand.

The question is one for all 16 of the United Nations with a vote in Korea, but if the Big Three decided that there was little hope of a Korean conference at all unless the Russian difficulty were removed, the smaller nations would probably agree.

Sherpas Climb South Col For 6,000 Rupees

Calcutta, Jan. 10. Eighteen tough Sherpa porters climbed to the South Col of Mount Everest today to share out 6,000 rupees (US\$1,200) raised by the Indian newspaper, Statesman, following the conquest of the world's highest mountain last year by Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and New Zealander Sir Edmund Hillary.

The money was subscribed by Statesman readers to a fund to buy a new house for Tenzing. When the fund became over-subscribed, the famous guide asked that the surplus money be shared among his colleagues of the Himalayan Club of Darjeeling and given to them on the South Col, one of the lower slopes of Everest. — United Press.

It was Britain who originally proposed the United Nations should seek to bring Russia to the conference table. But some responsible observers here now see possible advantages in dropping the idea. They argue that one result might be to increase Communist China's standing and thereby tend to weaken the links between Moscow and Peking.

DIPLOMATS PUZZLED

This would be particularly important if the Soviet Government were anxious to send observers to the meeting.

Yesterday's statement by Mr. Chou En-lai, the Chinese Communist Prime Minister, has puzzled diplomatic quarters here. Since he must have known that his demand for an extension of the prisoner exchange period was unacceptable to the United Nations, it could be that his demand for a resumption of the Panmunjom talks was not genuine.

It might suit Communist China for the Panmunjom talks, the aim of which is to arrange the full Korean peace conference, to be resumed after the 22,000 prisoners had been released as their captivity is to end on January 22 anyway, as the United Nations insist.

Additionally, if the talks were not resumed before January 23, when the Big Four powers meet in Berlin, it would rob Britain, France and the United States of an argument in retaining the proposed Russian demand for a further conference with Communist China. With the Panmunjom talks in session again, the Western powers could be able to maintain that there was every prospect of their meeting Communist China at a Korean conference. — China Mail Special.

Economic Meeting In London

London, Jan. 10. High-ranking politicians and economists of 20 European and British Commonwealth countries are to meet in London on January 29 to study means of establishing closer economic and social links between Europe and the Commonwealth.

The meeting is to last three days and 200 delegates are expected. — France-Press.



Eight-year-old Prince Alexander, shows great interest in a model of the Swift after opening the schoolboys' Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London. With the little Prince is ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia, his father. — Express Photo.

Rubirosa — Best Dressed Man In U.S., Eisenhower Is Second

New York, Jan. 11.

The Dominican Republic diplomat, Porfirio Rubirosa who recently married Woolworth heiress Miss Barbara Hutton, was today voted "best dressed man in America" — although his wedding attire failed to live up to "the decided trend to sacrifice comfort for a dressed up look."

Clergymen Held In Slave Camps

Berlin, Jan. 10.

The Catholic News Agency said today that Protestant and Catholic clergymen were being held in slave labour camps in the Soviet Union.

The news agency said the clergymen were Russians, German, Baltic and other nationalities arrested by the Russians in Staves occupied by the Soviet Army during and after the war.

"The arrested clergymen are not allowed to hold religious services in the camps or undertake any religious activities," said the agency.

It said this information came from persons recently released from Soviet imprisonment.

NUMEROUS CAMPS. Effects of the German Catholic and Protestant Churches to obtain information on German clergymen in the camps has been without success, the agency said.

The number of clergymen said to be held was not given. They were said to be imprisoned in "concentration" camps.

The agency said among the Germans held was Father Hermann Tietzen, a Catholic priest who was arrested in September 1950 in the East German province of Mecklenburg and sentenced to 25 years' hard labour in the Vorkuta labour camp in the Urals. — United Press.

President Eisenhower came second.

In issuing his annual list of the nation's best dressed males the Custom Tailor's Guild diplomatically admitted that the Dominican Don Juan received a higher individual score from



PORFIRIO RUBIROSA

its members than Mr. Eisenhower.

The Guild made up for the slight to the President by naming Eisenhower's brother, Milton, who is President of Penn State College, to the list for the first time.

Although the Guild emphasized that their selections reflected a return to male sartorial elegance of other days, Rubirosa's attire when he became the Woolworth heiress' fifth husband last month, reflected just the opposite. At the Hutton ceremony he dressed for comfort in a single-breasted

black business suit, a grey shirt with small checks and a grey tie.

Fred Balletta, a New York tailor and Chairman of the Guild, described the Dominican diplomat as a man who "dresses perfectly for every occasion, whatever else may be said about him," and noted that "the nation's men could profit by following his example."

The Guild listed Rubirosa as its representative of society on its list and the President as its selection from "public life." Others were comedian Bob Hope, of radio and television; Don E. Ahrens, general manager of General Motors Cadillac Division for industry; orchestra leader, Sammy Kaye for music; actor John Wayne for the films; Al Rosen of the Cleveland Indians for sports; Charles Boyer for the stage; Richard G. Spatterton Jr., New York's new official greeter, for civic affairs; and Milton Eisenhower for education. — United Press.

McCarthy Finds More Anti-US Library Books

Washington, Jan. 10.

Senator Joseph McCarthy today accused the former Democratic government of America of having put more than 30,000 volumes which were openly pro-Communist, pro-Soviet, and anti-American on the bookshelves of the United States Information Service in foreign countries.

The accusation was contained in a report put out by the Senate sub-committee of enquiry presided over by the Republican senator from Wisconsin.

The books were either written by Communists or people given Communist help, said the report. It added that an enquiry was to start into the state of affairs of the libraries under the present Republican regime. — France-Press.

Soon There Will Be Not Enough Food For The World

Washington, Jan. 10.

The private "Population Reference Bureau" today reported that the population of the world was increasing so rapidly that there would soon be not enough food to support it.

The bureau, which specializes in the study of population, was launching an appeal to the United States and other great powers to bring all means to bear on the agricultural production and control of the birth rate.

The report says that with the present rate of death (controlled by modern medicine) and birth, the population of the world would double itself in 30 years or less.

The report says that synthetic food was now within the realm of possibility but that it would take some time before it could be manufactured in sufficient supply. — France-Press.

Laborious Search For A Site For Big-4 Talks

Berlin, Jan. 10.

The preparatory four-power talks for the Berlin Foreign Ministers' conference, due to be resumed here today, are progressing — even though laboriously — Western observers said today.

Though there has been no official comment, indications are that both East and West wish the preliminary talks to end in agreement on the site and technical arrangements for the conference.

An Allied spokesman said after Saturday's eight-hour meeting the second of the present series — that though it was protracted, the atmosphere continued to be friendly.

An official statement at the start of the talks also said the Western delegates had instructions to avoid failure by all possible means.

On the Eastern side, the continued matter of course reference in the Soviet-licensed East German press to the start of the Berlin conference on January 23 strengthened the impression that Russia is ready to compromise on the question of an East and West Berlin site to ensure the conference started on time.

Western observers do not, however, exclude the possibility of a sudden last moment hitch delaying the conference.

MARKED RETICENCE

But the marked reticence of the official East German and Soviet press on the subject of the site and the complete absence of publicity for an East Berlin site made this seem remote.

Western observers here anticipated that today's meeting would not be the last. Partial agreement might well have been achieved on Saturday night, they believed, but no announcement of success is expected until all technical details have been settled.

A communique issued after Saturday's meeting of the three Western commandants and Mr. Sergei Dengin, Soviet High Commission representative in Berlin, said today's meeting would be in the United States headquarters in West Berlin.

The West Berlin Telegraph said today's meeting was a "highly significant" step in the Soviet acceptance of the Allied Control authority building in West Berlin as the conference site conditional on a security line of East German police along the route.

GUARDING MOLOTOV

It quoted "informed sources" as saying Mr. Dengin had insisted that Soviet security police in plain clothes should be allowed to mingle with crowds in West Berlin to prevent any attempt on the life of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov.

Diplomatic sources in Bonn said the meeting might bring the beginning of East-West understanding on atomic matters.

It is considered significant in Bonn that Moscow has shown anxiety to reach such an understanding, and though no decision on this is expected in Berlin, the Russians may well hope to come to some preliminary understanding.

West German hopes for German unity are thought unlikely to be fulfilled by such an understanding, and though no decision on this is expected in Berlin, the Russians may well hope to come to some preliminary understanding.

West Germany has freedom which diplomats here say would have incalculable effects on the entire Russian position in Eastern Europe.

Moscow Says US Obstructing Indo-China Peace

London, Jan. 10.

Moscow Radio today charged the United States with preventing France from making peace with the Communists in Indo-China.

The radio beamed abroad a commentary by Alexei Leontyev, who said also that negotiations between America and Peking over military assistance to the Pakistani Army were increasing tension in the Far East.

Leontyev said the United States was "obstructing" a settlement in Korea by "illegally" stopping negotiations on prisoners on New Year's Eve.

The Moscow commentator said in the broadcast mentioned above that Mr. Leontyev had offered "hard proof" that the Reds were ready for peace and his proposal for negotiation met "wide response" in France.

Those influential US circles which wish to make Vietnam their colony and to bring about a "peace" in Indo-China are, according to the broadcast, "they also wish that France should become weak through the war against the Vietnamese and carry out their policy of 'divide and conquer' in Europe." — United Press.

Staving Off A Farm Revolt: Congress To Get Bills

Washington, Jan. 10.

President Eisenhower is to give Congress today a new farm programme designed to stave off a threatened "green revolt" by discontented farmers.

The Republican Party, clinging to only a nominal majority in Congress, fears that unless the administration can prop up falling farm incomes, the big "green belt" vote will swing to the Democrats in the Congressional elections next November.

This could be fatal to Republican hopes of retaining control of Congress.

Party strategists were heartened by Mr. Eisenhower's promise in his State of the Union message on Thursday that his programme would give the farmers "a higher and steadier financial return over the years."

But they, like the Opposition Democrats, were anxiously awaiting specific details in today's special message outlining legislation to accomplish this aim.

Stormy opposition is expected in the closely divided Congress. The nation's farmers have been getting high-priced subsidies for major crops, which has encouraged over production. The Government has had to buy up thousands of millions of dollars worth of surplus commodities to keep them off the market and maintain current high prices.

CONSUMERS COMPLAINED. But while Government warehouses bulged and consumers complained of steadily rising retail prices, the farmers' incomes dropped seven per cent last year because of reduced demands for their products abroad and at home.

President Eisenhower is proposing a "flexible" price support system — high in times of shortage, and low in times of surplus. But Congress, under pressure of the farm interests, has voted for rigid high prices in recent years.

The President's proposals in the State of the Union message drew a chilly reception from most Republican and Democrat Congressmen from farm states.

The Democrat leader in the Senate, Senator Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, bluntly warned that he would not vote for any farm law which would give Texas farmers less protection than they are getting now. — China Mail Special.

Send Australia's Surplus Wheat To Starving Asia

Sydney, Jan. 10.

Dr. Irving Benson, Minister of the Melbourne Wesley Methodist Church, today called for an immediate conference of wheat-producing countries to devise means of making the world's surplus wheat available to starving nations.

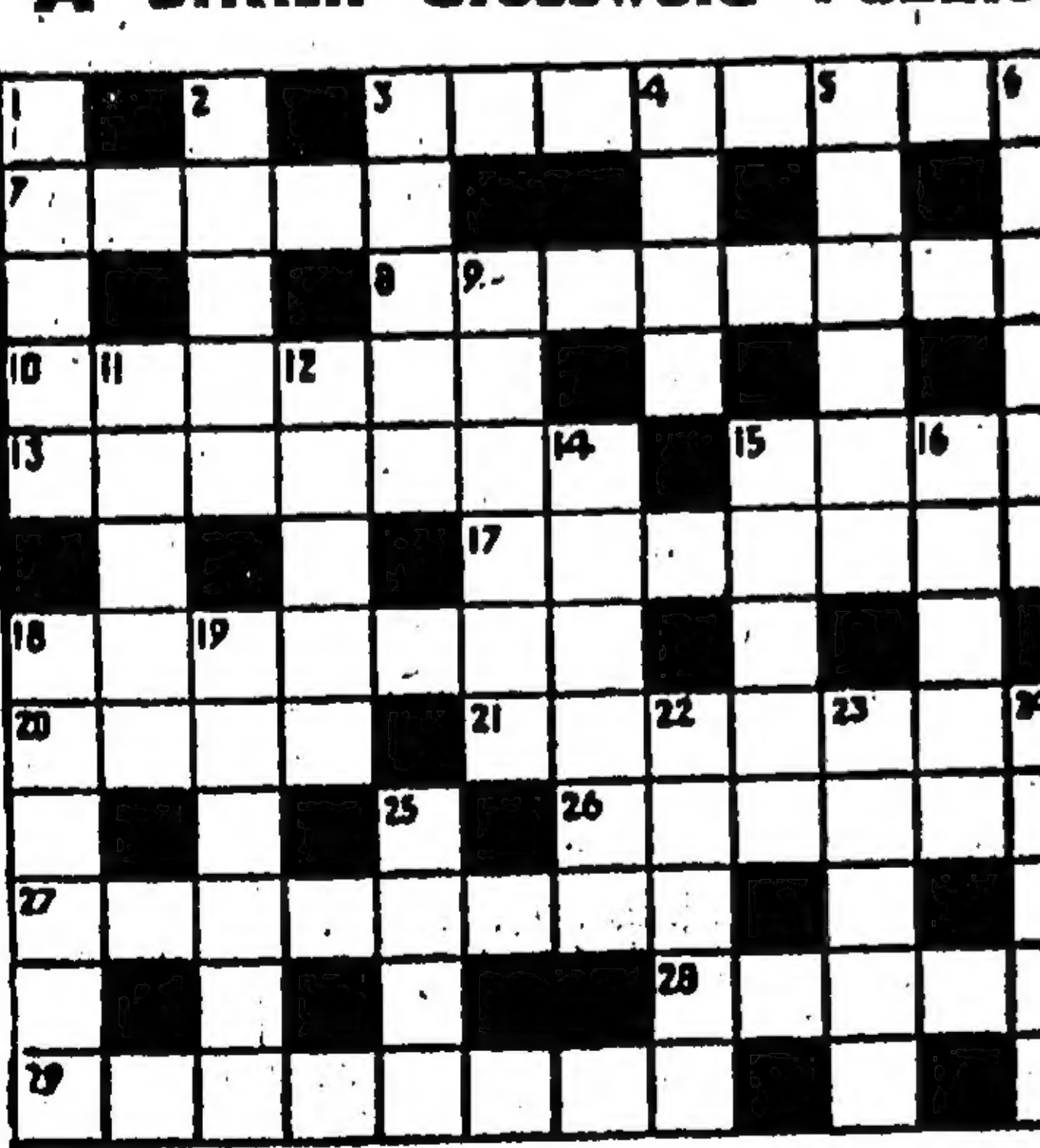
Other church leaders also urged today that Australia should send her surplus wheat to the people of Asia.

Canon H. A. Wiltonbach, Secretary for East Asia for the Church Missionary Society, said in Sydney's St Andrew's Church that a cut in Australia's wheat acreage would be "completely unjustifiable" while people in the East were dying of starvation.

The Anglican Bishop of Brisbane, Dr. Reginald Halse, said the disposal of surplus wheat was a challenge to the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in Sydney.

This was echoed by that Bishop's Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. James Duffin, who said it would be as well if Australia and other countries boasting of food surpluses re-banded the high-falootin' and starving people throughout the world. — Reuters.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Large buildings (8).
 - Hew (5).
 - Mock (5).
 - Reach (6).
 - Go before (7).
 - Foundation (4).
 - Lured (7).
 - Omen (7).
 - Duelling sword (4).
 - Drinks (7).
 - Gaming establishment (8).
 - Record (8).
 - Commonplace (5).
 - Shininess (8).
- DOWN
- Small place (5).
 - Angry (5).
 - Weird (5).
 - Impartial (4).
 - Fuma (6).
 - Demonstrated (8).
 - Requisition for supplies (8).
 - Military unit (5).
 - Sharp (5).
 - Lure (6).
 - Swellings (5).
 - Numerical (5).
 - Looked hard (6).
 - Rules (6).
 - Portions (6).
 - Boundary (8).
 - Social (5).
 - Russian emperor (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1. Virile, 5. Molls, 8. Extol, 9. Miahap, 10. Nurse, 11. Solid, 12. Tale, 13. Tense, 14. Depose, 15. Truder, 16. Steer, 17. Talo, 18. Saute, 19. Unice, 20. Lariat, 21. Enter, 22. Loads, 23. Slavis, 24. Vampires, 25. Reluctant, 26. Lona, 27. Exposed, 28. Monitor, 29. Stakes, 30. Tunes, 31. Religion, 32. Educator, 33. Darkens, 34. Patis, 35. Ranted, 36. Tangle, 37. Earl.

Anti-Submarine "Asdic" Rocket Being Tested

Experiments being conducted at the Armaments Research Establishment, Fort Halstead, Kent, may lead to a major new development in anti-submarine warfare, a rocket with built-in "Asdic" that will be equally at home in air and water, according to latest reports from London.

The first British atomic bombs were developed at the same establishment. So were such well-known explosives as amatol and RDX, used as shell fillings and in mines, and the Sabot anti-tank shell.

The current investigation concerns the behaviour of a projectile passing from air into water. Scientists intend to fire guns into a 40-ft-long glass tank full of water.

The tank and an electronic "brain" that will help to work out results, are part of a new investment programme on the most up-to-date apparatus, that will cost £250,000.

Although officials at Fort Halstead do not talk about rockets the application is obvious for no large guns would be in a suitable position to fire into water. Rockets which by comparison operate independently of oxygen, have the added advantage of carrying their own propellant.

U.S. NAVY EXPERIMENTS

The United States Navy is experimenting with a rocket that can be launched under water against submarines by surface vessels. The difficulty about firing it into the sea from aircraft is that the stream of air sucked in behind it, and the large bubble of water vapour caused by its speed, gives it a false course.

This comet-like tail, lighter than the projectile itself, tends to steer the projectile upwards. In extreme cases it may cause it to shoot backwards into the air again. Workers at Fort Halstead hope to solve this problem by finding the shape that causes the least disturbance "tail".

To be effective, such missiles would need a fast capable of detonating them when they were near enough to the target to do harm. "Proximity" fuses, depending on a radar principle, were fitted to millions of anti-aircraft and field artillery shells during the war.

RADAR WAVES PROBLEM

They were claimed to have been decisive in destroying the V1 "buzz bombs" and to the Battle of the Bulge in the Ardennes. But radar waves are absorbed by water and would be useless. "Ultra-sonic" waves, inaudible but near in wavelength to those of sound, would be used instead.

They would be generated in the nose of the rocket by passing a small fluctuating electric current through certain types of crystal. The same principle, operating in reverse, is adopted in the crystal "pickup" of gramophones.

It is hoped that such a rocket would be effective against submarines. — Daily Telegraph.

Russians Made Me A Slave

Count Robert von Buttlar-Brandenfels, who worked as a slave for four years in a Siberian mine, tells his story to Colin Lawson.

I WAS kidnapped by Soviet agents in West Berlin in April 1949 and sentenced to 25 years for so-called espionage. The Russians sent me to Vorkuta, in Northern Siberia.

There, with nearly half a million other prisoners, I slaved in the ever-expanding coal mines — where punishment is frequent and death can come to a man quickly.

Toiling in the mines I learned two important things from my fellow-prisoners: 1—The standard of living in the Soviet is lower than pre-war. 2—The slave system is highly organised and grimly efficient.

I learned too that living conditions in a slave camp such as mine were worse than I imagined.

No Escape

Escape is impossible. Communications are bad, and the Russians do not allow their own people to go home from the camps after sentence has expired.

During the four years I was there, Vorkuta changed. More permanent houses are going up and a start has been made on some eight-story flats.

This coal basin is an important unit in Russia's economy and close control is kept from Moscow.

The Kremlin works out all its industrial plans according to targets or norms. Every man and woman is allotted a norm and it has to be reached.

The overseer has a norm—the combined output of his team. He is punished if he fails.

Mine managers have norms—the output of the overseers.

The Ministry of Coal controls Vorkuta, but the M.V.D.—secret police—are responsible for administration and security.

Two divisions of M.V.D. troops guard the 120 square miles which hold the 40 mines. A third division provides guards inside the 60 camps.

The Ministry asks the M.V.D. when extra workers are needed. So, you see, the midnight knock on the door which every Russian fears is rarely connected with genuine political crime. The M.V.D. has to get the labour, or else...

A prisoner refusing to work at Vorkuta is given five days

solitary confinement on bread and water. Then he is asked, "Do you still refuse?" A second refusal means ten days' solitary, and a third brings a strait-jacket. I had one strait-jacket punishment. I was laid on my stomach. My hands were chained behind my back and my feet drawn up towards my head. Then the laces of the jacket were gradually tightened until I had enough. After that I kept on working.

More brutal punishment was seldom used because it was not



needed. Food was calculated to give about 2,100 calories a day—enough for the job.

After your shift you had no energy left to make trouble. All you wanted to do was sleep. I normally weigh 180lb. In the camp I came down to 117. Now I am 130 (but 41b).

We were paid 250 roubles (about £13) a month. But that was just enough to buy five cigarettes a day and a few cucumbers of extra bread.

The Russians found I had been to university in California and promoted me to the planning department at Vorkuta.

I found that one day I was revelling the heartless swines who set my target. The next day I was one of the heartless swines.

To lighten the lot of workers was sabotage and meant a sentence. So what would you have done in any place?

● The count was released with nearly 4,000 other prisoners—mostly Germans. He believes the Russians are freeing them as a gesture of international goodwill.

Segregation

What of life at Vorkuta outside the mines? All prisoners get four days off every month. Men and women are strictly segregated.

We were allowed an occasional evening concert. Living quarters were wooden barracks, with 60 men to a dormitory.

We were paid 250 roubles (about £13) a month. But that was just enough to buy five cigarettes a day and a few cucumbers of extra bread.

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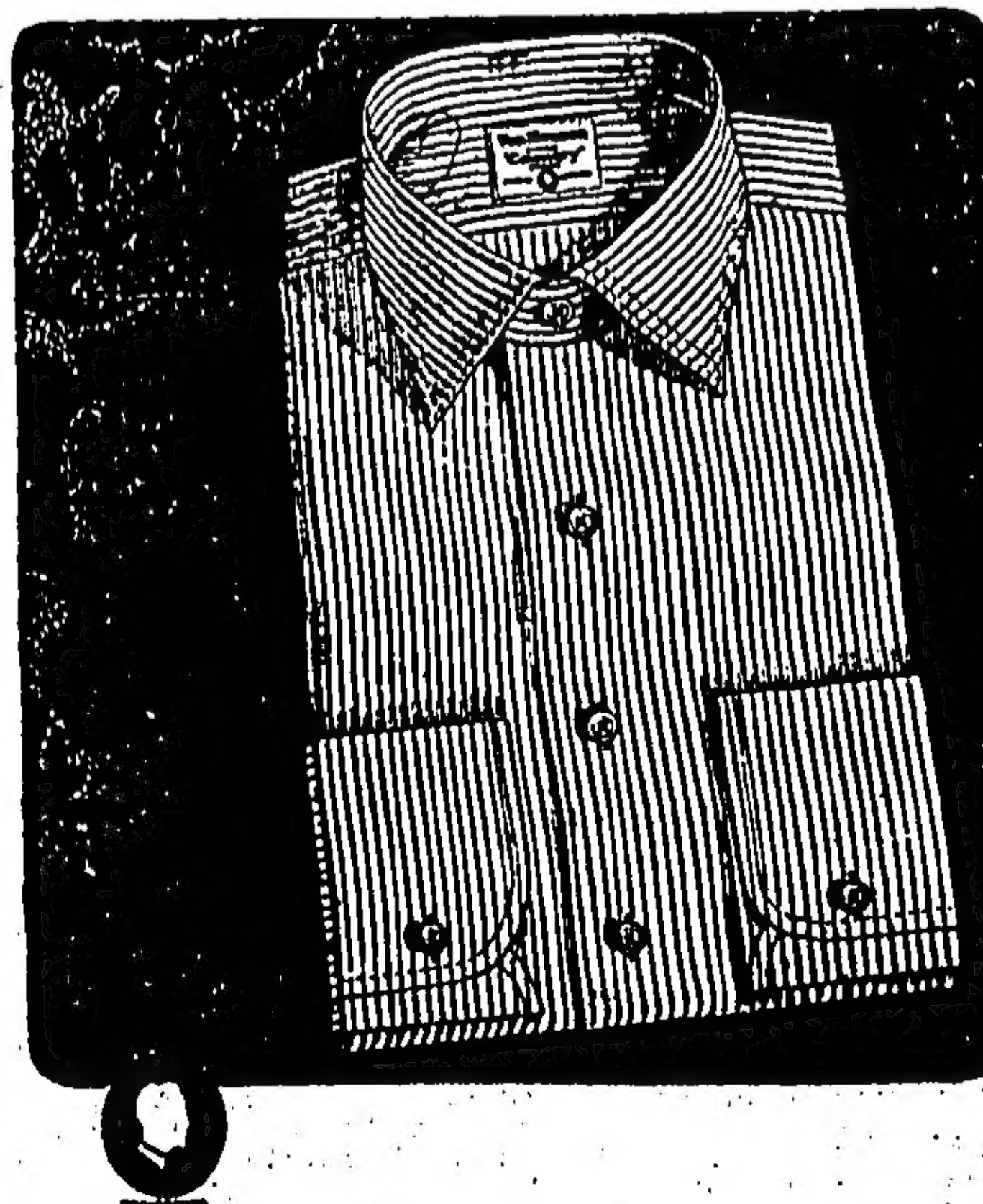
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The Principal of Harbord was Mr. Spotton, a little man of much

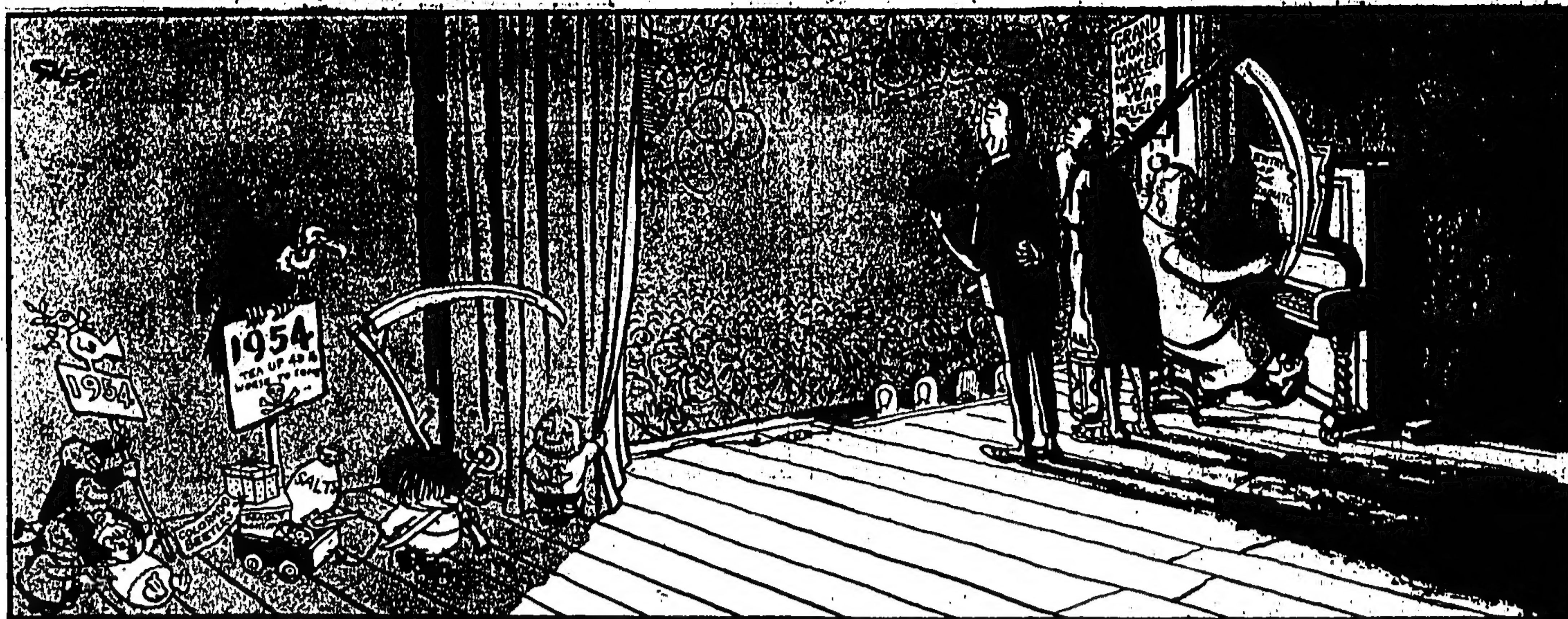
Elegance... plus COMFORT

The Van Heusen 'COUNTRY' Shirt worn with tie or bow, with or without a coat, is always correct and supremely comfortable. The attached semi-stiff Van Heusen Collar sets immaculately all day; there are both spread (as illustrated) and classical styles. Van Heusen 'COUNTRY' Shirts in fully shrunken poplin, are available in plain designs and neat woven stripes.



Van Heusen Shirts

Agents: Frank Chapman & Co., P.O. Box 2106, Hong Kong



"And now I want to present a little boy who's come along to represent the symbol of 1954..."

London Express Service

AN UNEXPECTED REQUEST BRINGS BACK MEMORIES

By Beverley Baxter

done as might have been the case.

Quite rightly we were taught English history and duly learned that there had been three Richards, four Georges and seven Edwards on the English Throne. What earthly use was there in learning when a king reigned unless we were told what happened to the country during the period?

It is possible that we were taught about the industrial revolution that altered the whole character of England and changed the face of the world, but I doubt it. Probably we were better informed on the glory of the 18th century because of the Armada, but I still think that a nation's story cannot be made up of kings and wars.

Undoubtedly we learned in due course that Wolfe captured Quebec from the French although he would rather have written Gray's Elegy. But we were given the history of Canada with its gradual progression from Colonial to Dominion status? My memory is that, broadly speaking, Canada was not on the curriculum.

The English was broken and twisted in all directions. If a girl was lost for a phrase she drew the meaning on the blackboard, and there was great rivalry to be the first to shout the English explanation.

"Spik Anglischi!" boomed Brunhilde. "Always you spik Anglischi!" It was not elegant English we heard nor was it always grammatical but it was understandable to British ears. And the improvement at the end of the hour was simply phenomenal.

In my Canadian tour last summer I met an old wartime friend who is now the headmaster of a beautifully modern high school. The gymnasium was a dream, the assembly hall was magnificent, the library was impressive. "Are you still teaching irregular French verbs?" I asked. Sadly he nodded his head. "I'm afraid so," he said.

Now let us consider the matter of elocution which has to do with enunciation and voice production. Of all living creatures only man was given the power of speech even if the

monkey and the parrot may make false claims. To a man as well as a woman, an attractive voice is an asset beyond pearls.

No one would try to be a singer without studying the physical processes by which a tone is created in the larynx, passes through the open throat, gathers colour and depth in the air cavities of the head, gains resonance on the bridge of the nose and the hard palate and has words imposed on it by the tips as it leaves the mouth. The only difference between singing and speaking is that the tone is more sustained by the singer.

English is the richest and most beautiful of all languages. Shakespeare is acted in many tongues but it is only in English that his full glory can be achieved. "Speak," said Dr. Johnson to a new acquaintance, "so that I may know what you are."

Canadians do not have to wend their way through a myriad of accents like the British. Canadians should have the richest voices in the world, but start young. Undoubtedly, at Harbord in my time, we were made to read aloud but without any real attempt at voice production. Perhaps the science of speech is more advanced in the Canadian schools of today.

These years from 12 to 15 are more important and impressionable than we are apt to think. At Harbord Collegiate I learned that the female is an important part of the human race; I learned to reach school on time despite a congenital leaning towards unpunctuality; I was taught many things by teachers of both sexes who gave of their very best.

Ahead of us was the vast adventure of the New World, with Canada as the Eldorado drawing the ambitious, the visionaries and the misfits of the Old World. Many times I would go down to the Union Station in Toronto and watch the CPR emigrant trains come in and pause on their way to the distant prairies of the West. They had come from Holland, Germany, Britain and the Ukraine. I wondered if in the years ahead I would ever have a chance to see Europe or even the Canadian Prairies. The world was so big in those days.

There were no laurels for me in any direction. I tried for the

Great Fun

DESPITE my father's righteous wrath — which was tempered by his kindness I did not attempt to write my matriculation. I wanted to get a job and earn some money, because earning money is great fun. For better or worse I chose the university of practical experience rather than the cloisters and the campus.

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A Blank

NOTHING is so unattractive as a lack of interest in speech, but few things are less attractive than a one-note voice that goes directly from the larynx to the nose without deepening its quality en route.

To return to Harbord Street Collegiate, let me make the abject confession that I was no good at anything except Latin and literature. Euclid remained a complete blank although the versatility of X in Algebra roused a passing interest in my heart. When I came to Arithmetic I found that, like Stephen Leacock, I had a morbid curiosity as to why A ran faster than B while C was just a washout. As for Physics I merely looked on in mute bewilderment.

There were no laurels for me in any direction. I tried for the

The Challenge

HOW could we know that in Sarajevo there was a boy named Princip, a boy who used to steal out at night and listen to Serbians talking rebellion against Austria? How could we know that in 1914 young Princip would fire a pistol shot that would send hundreds of thousands of men to their death, tumbling dynasties into the dust, and calling on youth in every country to march the dusty road to death?

That was one thing that Harbord did not and could not teach us, because we knew nothing of the world, and perhaps because we were taught to think, we were better soldiers when our generation had to face the challenge of destiny.

INSURRECTION ON THE HORIZON

By LES ARMOUR

December 31. INSURRECTION appeared on the British horizon the other day—and was studiously ignored, in accordance with a long-standing custom, by the government.

The rebels, of course, were the 20 inhabitants of Lundy Island, a somewhat depressing block of sheep-infested granite out in the Bristol Channel.

And it goes without saying that the insurrection took its usual form — the issuing of postage stamps in competition with the Post Office and purporting (plainly enough) to have a currency not covered in the Coinage Act, 1870.

The stamps, large and gaudy, range in price from "half-penny" to "12 pence". They

include both surface and varieties (on hand in the unlikely event that one Lundy Islander might want to write to another) and air mail to the mainland (25 miles away).

They are alleged to commemorate the silver jubilee of the island's postal system, and are, in fact, designed to glean funds from stamp collectors. Lundy Island, after all, is not very wealthy, and a man has to eat.

The "postal system" started in 1929 when a Mr. Martin Colles Harman bought the island for £18,000. He promptly announced that the government post office could pack up as quickly as it liked.

Then, he ordered fifty thousand, bronze penny-sized coins labelled "puffins" from

the mint at Bristol to replace British currency on the island. Thereby, he landed in the soup.

The government hauled him before the courts and fined him five pounds with 15 pence costs (not payable in puffins).

He appealed, pleading that Lundy was a "vest-pocket size self-governing dominion". Anyhow, he noted, "puffins" were surely the appropriate coins since Lundy means "The Island of Puffins".

The Crown was not impressed. It noted acidly that Mr. Harman and the other three inhabitants appeared on the electoral rolls for the Parliamentary constituency of Exeter and that, therefore, they had acknowledged themselves to be citizens of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Harman explained calmly that it was all a mistake. He had invited a Conservative

agent over to play cricket and he, in a moment of misguided zeal, had entered all their names on the electoral role when he returned.

The owner also protested that, in time of disaster, such as the murder of all the inhabitants of the island, the mainland authorities had always disowned responsibility.

"Does that happen very often?" enquired the Lord Chief Justice amid peals of laughter. "It has happened two or three times in the past," replied Mr. Harman with a grin.

The appeal, however, was lost. But the government has allowed Lundy to go on pretending to be a self-governing dominion ever since.

To do otherwise would be unparliamentary, and, anyhow, Lundy has no harbour suitable for gunboats.

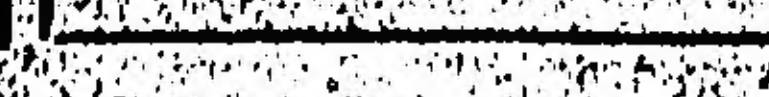
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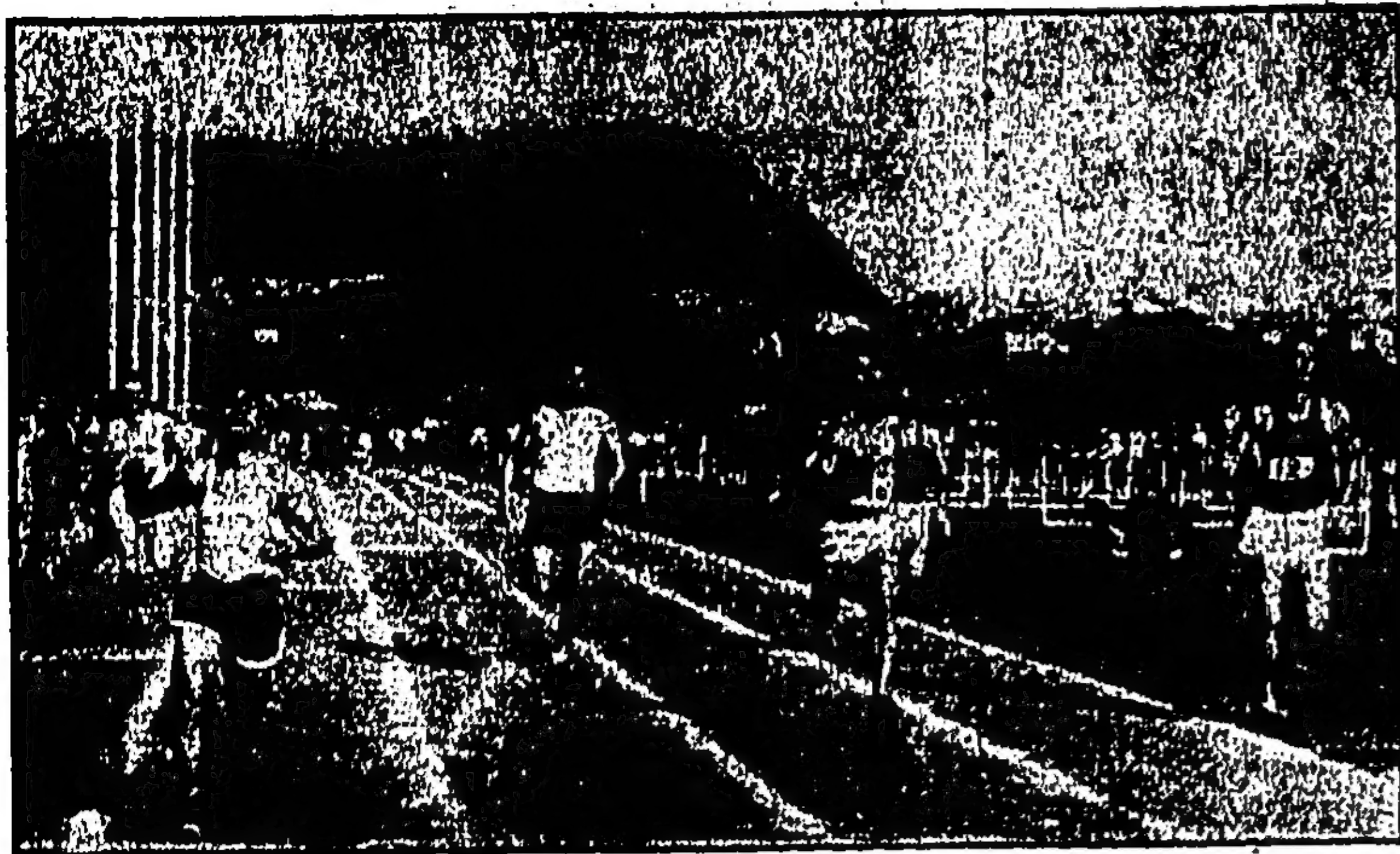
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FASTEST EVER IN HONGKONG



Stephen Xavier winning the 100 Yards in 9.8 seconds at Boundary Street yesterday from Chang Yat-hung and 2/Lt. Sweeney (extreme right).—China Mail Photo.

SATURDAY'S RUGGER

England To Play The Commonwealth In The International Final

By "PAK LO"

On Saturday afternoon at the Police Recreation ground at Boundary Street, rugger followers saw England beat Wales by 9 points (1 try, 2 penalty goals) to 3 points (1 penalty) in a good hard game.

This was followed by Scotland versus the Commonwealth, which the latter won by 9 points (3 tries) to nil in a really fast game. Thus in the local International the Commonwealth meet England in a fortnight's time and, on Saturday's play England is in for a whacking.

In the first game, England, kicking off, and after two minutes there was a scrum on the Welsh 25-yard line. England heeling quickly, the ball went to Layton who, with a fine fast run, scored near the corner flag. The long kick was missed and England led by three points.

Some rather scrappy play followed, until the teams had settled down, and then Wales began to press, and with the game for a short period. Meanwhile the ball had gone loose over the Welsh line and in the loose ruck that followed England were awarded a penalty, and Smith put the ball cleanly between the posts, 6-3.

The English kept on the pressure, and after a minute or so, Wales kept up the pressure, and were unlucky to miss another penalty at this point, and then the game swung the other way and England attacked.

Wales kept up the pressure, until at last, England cleared with a long kick. For a minute or so the play was in the middle, but Wales soon forced the English to their 15-yard line, and it was there that Wales were awarded a penalty for offside, well out.

Angley took the kick and neatly placed the ball between the posts to level the score at three-all. Wales kept up the pressure, and were unlucky to miss another penalty at this point, and then the game swung the other way and England attacked.

Wilkins missed a long penalty kick, but a few seconds later, England went off on a good run and was stopped in time by a hard, low tackle by Crosbie.

At half time, with the scores unchanged, both sides had settled down fairly well, but the finishing on Wales' part was poor, and England, thanks to Wilkins, were winning the larger part of the lineouts and looked happier behind the scrum.

The main fault with the English backs was their tackling which was too high, and they bought too many of the dummies which the Welsh backs continually sold. So far the best players were, for England, Wil-

kins, Brentford and Milden, and, for Wales, Roberts and Angley.

CRISP ATTACK
The second half opened with a crisp attack by the Welsh three-quarter line and Roberts ran well and kicked across, but luck, and the bounce of the ball, were against Wales and the ball went over the dead ball line.

England then attacked and, when running fast, Layton was tackled and had to retire from the game for a short period. Meanwhile the ball had gone loose over the Welsh line and in the loose ruck that followed England were awarded a penalty, and Smith put the ball cleanly between the posts, 6-3.

The English kept on the pressure, and after a minute or so, Wales kept up the pressure, and were unlucky to miss another penalty at this point, and then the game swung the other way and England attacked.

Wilkins missed a long penalty kick, but a few seconds later, England went off on a good run and was stopped in time by a hard, low tackle by Crosbie.

At half time, with the scores unchanged, both sides had settled down fairly well, but the finishing on Wales' part was poor, and England, thanks to Wilkins, were winning the larger part of the lineouts and looked happier behind the scrum.

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STEPHEN XAVIER RUNS 100 YARDS IN 9.8 SECONDS

By "RECORDER"

Stephen Xavier, the Colony Sprint Champion, ran the 100 Yards in 9.8 seconds at the HKAAA Open Meeting at Boundary Street yesterday. This better his Colony record of 9.9 seconds set at Pokfulam last year, but is not certain to be accepted as a new Colony record.

Officials yesterday were about evenly divided as to whether the performance was a valid one. The course was re-measured and found to be just correct, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether the wind at the time was a following wind or a cross wind. The HKAAA meeting on Tuesday will vote on the validity of the new record.

Xavier was left slightly back in what was a perfect start, except that there is also a difference of opinion here whether the whole field did or didn't beat the gun. In any case, the starter is the only responsible authority on this point and as he didn't call the field back he has apparently agreed that the gun wasn't beaten.

The three watches caught Xavier in 9.8, 9.8 and 9.9 seconds. Under different codes the two watches in agreement, the middle watch of three or the slowest count. The timekeepers awarded Xavier 9.8 seconds. The international rule accepts the middle watch, though various national associations are permitted to have their own rule on this point.

One thing is certain and that is that Xavier was running against a Chang Yat-hung, caught in 10.1 seconds, in very good form. It may be added that 2/Lt. Sweeney, third in 10.2 seconds, is also a very powerful sprinter.

The Century field was so strong that a sprinter of the calibre of L/Cpl. Cline of the Dorsets was eliminated in the heats.

2/Lt. Sweeney had shown that he was in the local top class by nearly outrunning Xavier in the first heat of the 220 Yards when both were caught in 23.8 seconds, which is a fast time for the Boundary Street track.

DISAPPOINTING

The standard in the runs from 440 Yards to Three Miles was the poorest in the history of the HKAAA. Not one of the winners in these four runs would, on yesterday's performance, have reached the Colony Championship finals last year.

Even more disappointing was the poor form of some of last season's most promising runners. Lee Shu-chung came third in the 880 Yards in a close race won by J. R. Kelly of HMAS Sydney. Lee Wing-kai did not get among the prize-winners and neither did Leung Koon-po, although he was a reasonable fourth in his initial appearance over the Mile route.

It was the first time in the history of a HKAA non-novices meeting that the Mile was won over five minutes. It has been quite normal in the past two seasons to have the first six under five minutes, let alone the first three.

The field events performance were in better class, the general average being high though there were no star performers about of the calibre of Neville Hughes, Joseph Pawlowski or Stan Boddy.

2/Lt. Herron of 32 Med. Regt. gave notice that he is after the Colony Shot Put record with a fine effort of 38 feet 7 inches and Chan Wai-chuen, second at 38 feet, saw also in good form.

The field in this event was a strong one.

The Javelin Throw, which saw another victory for the very enthusiastic Royal Navy contingent, saw three men over 148 feet, which is an excellent performance for this stage of the season. J. W. Bland was the winner at 151 feet 9 1/2 inches.

RECORD ATTEMPT
South China's Lin Cheung, former Shanghai Champion, had an attempt at the Colony High Jump record after clearing 5 feet 9 1/2 inches. He tried 5'11 1/2 without success.

He was one of three Standard Medal winners, the others being 2/Lt. Herron in the Shot Put and S/Sgt. Waite of 27 HAA Regt. with a Hammer Throw of 125 feet 10 1/2 inches about four feet short of the Colony record.

University's great all-rounder, Ng Chun-wai, scored a double in the Long Jump and Hop, Step and Jump. In the former event he was tied with South China's Chue Ming at 20 feet 7 1/2 inches, but won on having better marks in his other two leaps—both over 20 feet.

Other double winners were Xavier in the two sprints, Capt. R.A.F.S. Reep of the Dorsets in the Pole Vault and High Hurdles, and a third, Capt. Reep beat the reigning Colony Champion, Capt. Mulvaney.

RAF Sek Kong's great-hearted distance runner, R. A. F. S. Reep, cleared his first hurdle in the Three Miles race at the Novices meeting by outrunning South China's Au Chung-sing.

Pte. Thompson of the Welsh Regiment won a thrilling Mile duel, outlasting the favoured Gnr. R. J. Aden.

There was a large Australian contingent at the meeting from HMAS Sydney, a promising lot other than for the fact that they were very much out of training, but they left an excellent impression behind them of good sportsmanship, all fighting out their races even where they obviously had little chance.

South China's new sprint discovery, Ho May-ye, outran Rita Hall, the Colony Champion and record-holder, to win both the 100 and 220 Yards, but this is no indication of superiority as Rita was just recovered from a short illness and is very much out of training as well.

It was good sportsmanship on Rita's part to start in the grueling 220 Yards race as she was obviously in shape. An also-ran for the best part of a season, before she started becoming a record-breaker, she holds the Colony records in the 100 and 220 Yards.

It was good sportsmanship on Rita's part to start in the grueling 220 Yards race as she was obviously in shape. An also-ran for the best part of a season, before she started becoming a record-breaker, she holds the Colony records in the 100 and 220 Yards.

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NO LONGER A NOVICE



At 55, G. S. Kennedy-Skipton is no longer a novice race walker. He finished first for Combined Civilians against Combined Services at Kai Tak last May, but there was no prize awarded and he remained technically a novice. Yesterday, at the first major meeting of the new season, he walked in faultless style to beat G. Smith of HMAS Sydney by a good 50 yards.—China Mail Photo.

HOME RUGGER

Newport And Cardiff Lose

London, Jan. 9.

In club Rugby Union games today, Cardiff and Newport, two of the leading Welsh sides, both lost at home. Cardiff who won easily at Aberavon in September, received a shock in the return match which the visitors won by 11 points to eight, all the scoring taking place in a thriller-packed first half. By close marking and quick breaking Aberavon constantly harried the Cardiff backs.

Newport without International winger Ken Jones and Roy Burnett, were beaten 9-0 by Llanelli. It was Llanelli's first win at Newport for 18 years and there was no question about their superiority.

Two of London's leading clubs waged a grand fight in the mud at Blackheath where the Harlequins were a little lucky to beat the home side by 13 points to eight. They were greatly indebted to fine work by the New England forward, D.L. Saunders.

Northampton proved much too good for Birmingham, winning 33 to three. Near the end, when Birmingham had been torn to shreds, Butterfield cut through the entire defence in a run of 70 yards for a dazzling try.

Gloucester gained a comfortable 10-0 home over Leicester, who outside the pack, fielded only two regular players.

Though London Welsh twice took the lead against Bath, London, they had to admit defeat by eight points to six. Even the presence of Welsh International fullback Gwyn Williams, did not worry the men from Somerset.

RESULTS

The following are the Rugby Union results:
International Match, Scotland 6 France 3 (played at Murrayfield).
Club matches: Blackheath 8 Harlequins 12; London Scottish 8 Rotherham 10; London Welsh 6 Bath 8; St. Mary's Hospital 3 Old Blues 12.

Australians Set Two New Marks
Manila, Jan. 10.
Jon Henricks and Gary Chapman of Australia broke Philippine records as they won their respective events today at the close of the National Open Swimming Championships.

Henricks won the 100-metre freestyle in 57.3, one stroke ahead of Atsushi Tani of Japan, whose time was 57.8. Tani's time also broke the old Philippine record of 58.8 and the previous meet record of 58.5 set by S. Aral of Japan.

Third place went to Mohammed Mala of the Philippine Air Force in 1:02.5, and fourth was Rodolfo Mide of the University of Santo Tomas at 1:03.8.

Chapman won the 400-metre freestyle in 4.41, breaking the former Philippine record of 5:01.7 and the former meet record of 4:58.5 set by T. Homa of Japan.

Bana Sallani of Sulu, former record holder in this event, placed second at 4:59.7 and third was Mitsuru Asano of Japan in 5:00.8. In fourth place was Uplano Babal of the Far Eastern University in 5:03 flat.—United Press.

Reuter reports the University of Santo Tomas with 39 points took the first place in the competition.

Australia finished second with 30 points while Japan was placed fourth with nine.

Taikoo Beat Wayfoong

In their Annual Inter-Hong cricket match at Chater Road yesterday, Butterfield and Swire beat the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. by 53 runs.

Taikoo batted first in the all-day match and after a rather shaky start, C. J. B. Leader and K. G. Hall indulged in a third wicket stand of 54 runs before Hall was dismissed bowled by P. G. Cantopher for 12 runs.

Leader continued batting and scored 44 runs, including seven fours before he was leg before to Cantopher. Taikoo's score at this stage was 92 for six wickets.

L. Chadwick-Kew and E. J. G. Gauntlett contributed materially to the total with 21 and 16 runs respectively and the innings closed at 139.

P. G. Cantopher was extremely effective with the ball taking eight wickets for 49 runs in 18 overs.

Wayfoong then went in to bat, but their batsmen could not cope with Taikoo's bowling and only managed to score 80 runs before they were all out.

The three Taikoo bowlers, J. P. O'Driscoll, T. G. C. Knight and L. Chadwick-Kew, shared 19 wickets. Chadwick-Kew secured four for 11 runs in eight overs, while O'Driscoll and Knight obtained three apiece.

MAN OF THE MATCH
The man of the match was without doubt "Muscles" Russell who played a sparkling game and encouraged his team by actions as much as words. Tedford also shone in the backs, and the pack was better throughout than Scotland's with the exception of Petrie who broke fast and tackled well.

Had the Scottish pack jumped a bit more in the lineouts, Russell could have altered the score but, although a good team, they were no match for the fitter and faster Commonwealth.

This Commonwealth team deserves nothing but praise and I think they will certainly shock England in the final.

TERRIFFIC PACE
In comparison with the first game the second was excellent, and started off at a terrific pace. Any worries about the HMAS Sydney's contribution to the Commonwealth team was soon put at rest as they were fitter and faster than the Scottish team.

The Commonwealth team was a little heavier than Scotland's but it was not their weight that won them so many set scrums and in Rymme they have a hooker who appears to be as good as any in the Colony. As a result of Rymme's fine work the Scottish backs saw little of the ball from the scrum.

In the first half the Scottish three-quarter line looked dangerous, but in the second they were more tired than their opposite numbers and could not get under way very far before they lost the ball.

Craig and Ross played well, but the fast breaking of "Muscles" Russell and Hotop built them up as the Scottish pack, when they did get the ball, heeled it very slowly, with the third row being the worst offenders.

Scotland pressed for a while and then the Commonwealth worked their way to the Scottish three-quarter line, where they broke through and "Muscles" Russell scored near the corner. The kick was narrowly missed by Noonan.

The Commonwealth attacked again and Horton passed to Russell but a loose maul resulted and Henderson, who had returned for this game when Kirkwood called off at the eleventh hour, cleared nicely and Scotland followed

up their advantage by pressing until a penalty was awarded to them for offside, but Davidson's kick dropped just short and the Commonwealth returned to the attack, only to have Henderson who was in wonderful form, clear safely away. Midfield play followed until half time.

The second half opened with the Commonwealth going all out, and the poor Scottish tackling let them get almost to the line, where Henderson set an example of how to tackle which, alas, his teammates failed to follow.

Then from a scrum on the Scottish 25 the ball went to Jacobs who used his weight to good purpose, and crashed through the opposition to score in the corner. Noonan narrowly missed the long kick 6-0.

Scotland now attacked but lacked finishing power and although the play remained mainly in the Commonwealth half Scotland never looked like scoring. A long kick took the play to the Scottish 10-yard line, and from the set scrum that followed the Commonwealth heeled quickly and a lovely three move was completed by Kimberley who went over in the corner. Noonan missed the long kick 9-0.

Scotland attacked desperately in the closing minutes but failed to score.

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S. "EUMAEUS"	do	25th Jan.
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S. "PELEUS"	7th Jan.	13th Jan.
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Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha

s.s. "SHUNKO MARU"

and

s.s. "NO. 1 DAISETSU MARU"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co's godown where it will be at

consignee's risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 12th Janu-

ary, 1954, they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1954.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha

s.s. "ASTYANAX"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co's godown where it will be at

consignee's risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and condition of

storage, and where delivery may be

obtained.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 12th Janu-

ary, 1954, they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1954.

TO ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD

Space for commercial

advertising should be

booked not later than

noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA

MORNING POST and the

CHINA MAIL, 48 hours

before date of publication.

Special Announcements

and Classified Advertis-

ments as usual.

Chinese Priests Wanted For Malayan Temples

Penang, Jan. 11.

Malaya's tight post-war im-

migration laws have caused a

shortage of priests in Chinese

temples throughout the country.

The Reverend Chee Khoo,

Chief Abbot of Penang's famous

Kek Lok Si Temple, said he has

only 22 priests today against 50

pre-war.

The reason, Malayan Chinese

youths wishing to enter the

priesthood must study at a

recognised monastery in China.

Any youths who wish to enter

a monastery in their Communist-

controlled homeland can leave

Malaya, but the Abbot said they

would probably not be allowed

back again.

Because of the shortage, young

men often act as chief Abbots,

sometimes in quite big temples.—

Reuter.



PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

R.M.S. "CHUSAN"

ROUND TRIPS TO JAPAN

January, 1954			April, 1954		
Dep: Hongkong	18th January	6 p.m.	18th April		
Arr: Yokohama	22nd January	8 a.m.	23rd April		
Dep: Yokohama	23rd January	4 p.m.	24th April		
Arr: Kobe	24th January	Noon	25th April		
Dep: Kobe	27th January	10 a.m.	27th April		
Arr: Hongkong	30th January	Noon	30th April		

For Particulars Apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., OF HONGKONG LTD.

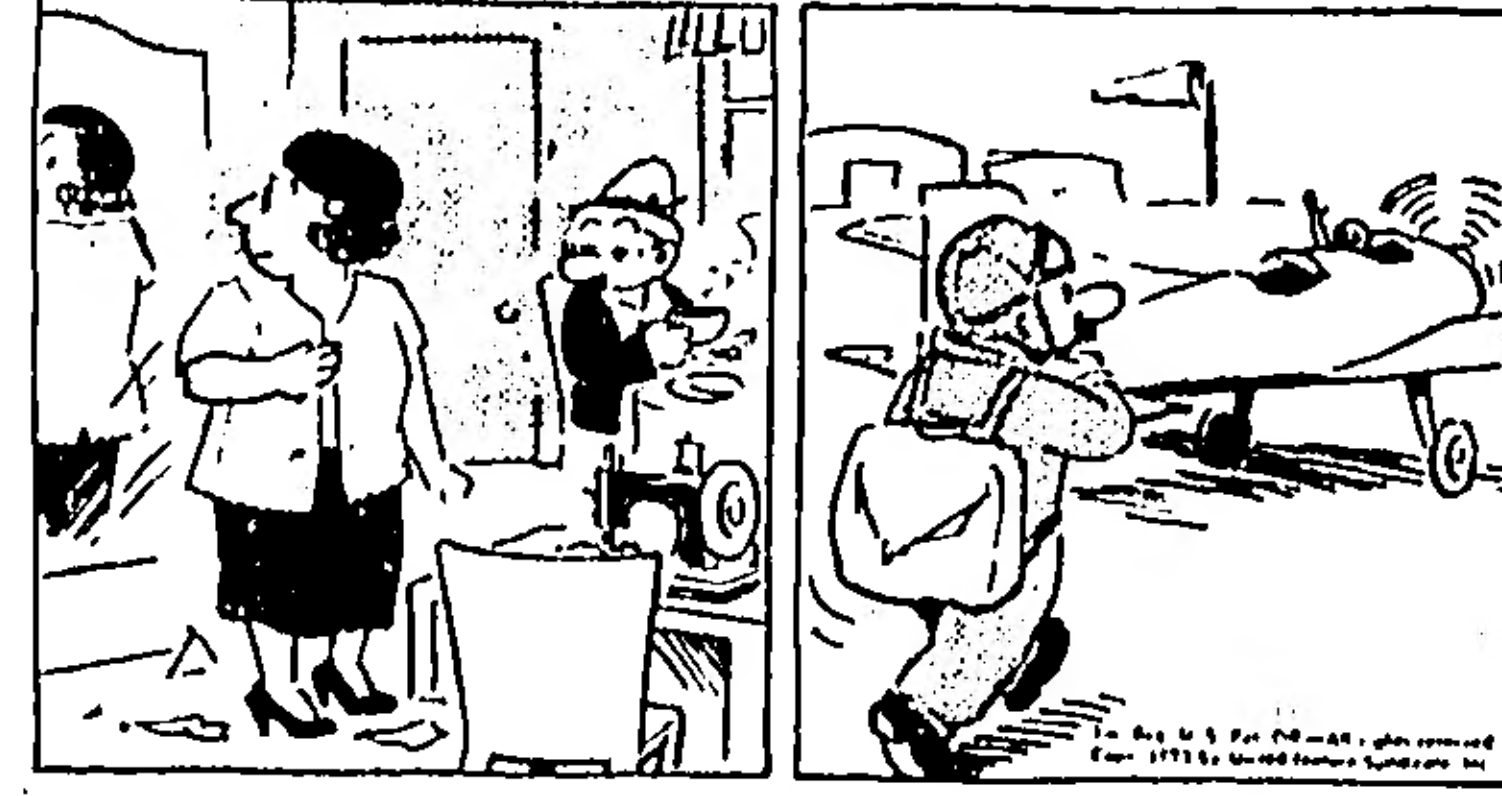
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

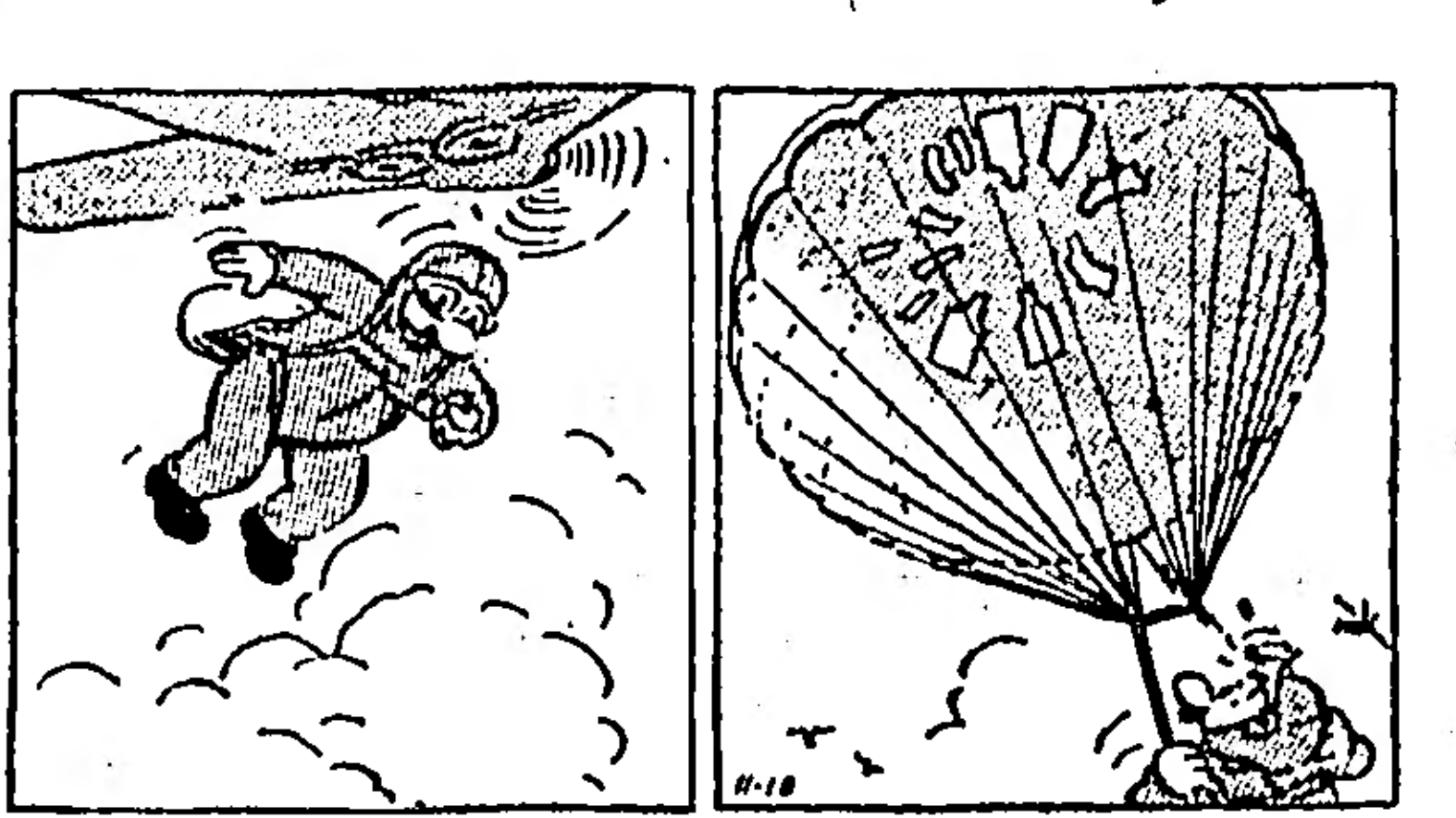


FERNAND

For Rapid Transit

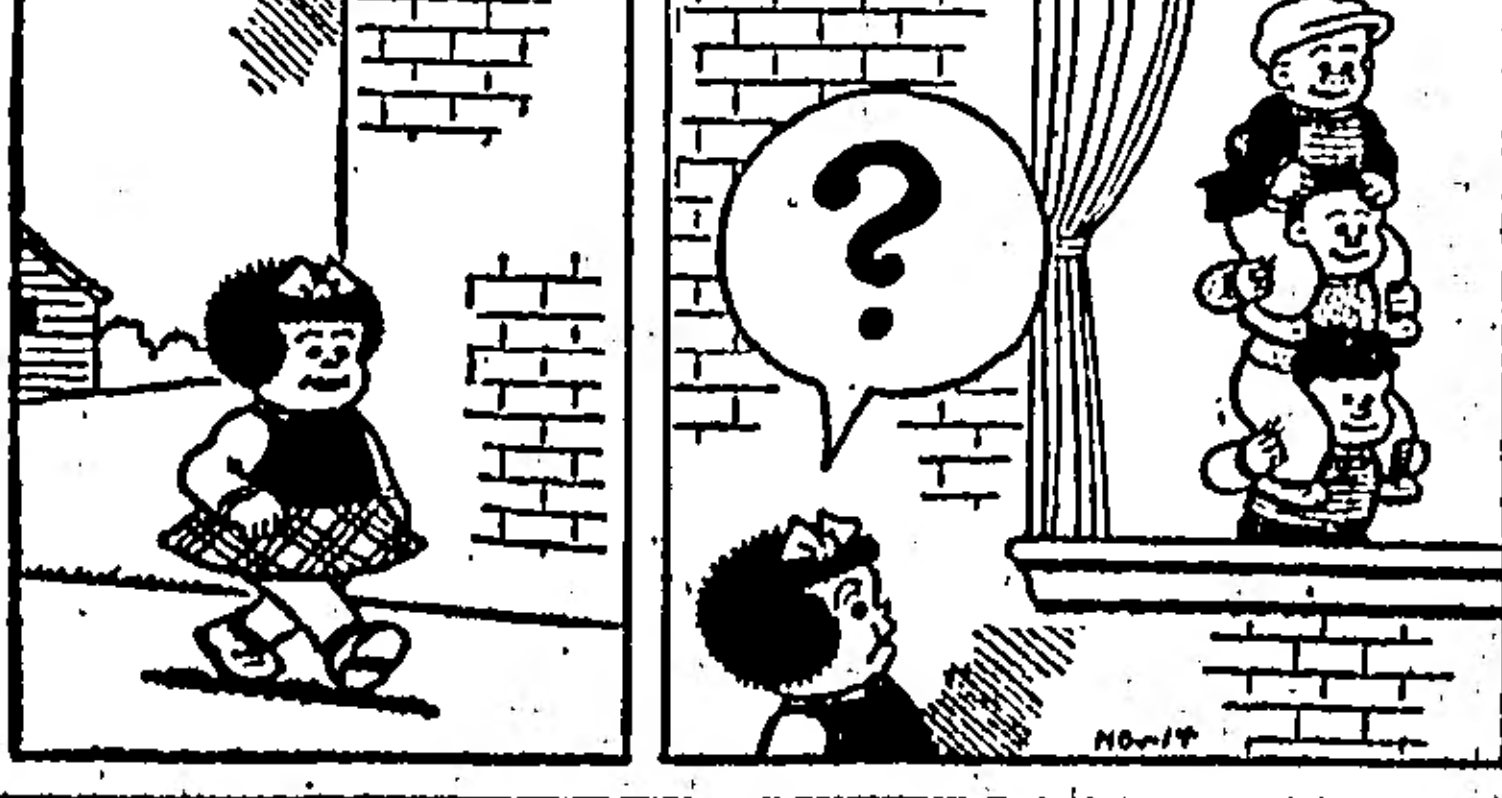


By Mik



NANCY

The Hard Way



By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I.E.A. COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards		
"CORFU"	Leaves London	10th January
"CHUSAN"	18th December	10th January
"CANTON"	10th January	12th February
"CARTHAGE"	4th February	8th March
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore		
Homwards		
"CORFU"	Leaves Hongkong	15th February
"CHUSAN"	10th January	10th January
"CANTON"	1st February	1st March
"CARTHAGE"	15th February	15th March
Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London		

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards Arrives From

"TRESILLIAN" 20th January U.K. Continent, Via Straits

"TREGENNA" 27th January

"SOUDAN" 2nd February

With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits

Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk

Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger

accommodation

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"ANSJUN" due 13th Jan. from Calcutta, Bangalore

sails 14th Jan. for Yokohama & Kobe

"PALIKONDA" due 24th Jan. from Japan

sails 25th Jan. for Singapore, Penang

Bangkok & Calcutta

"SANTHA" due 31st Jan. from Calcutta, Bangalore

sails 1st Feb. for Japan

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OLINDA" in Port from Karachi, Colombo

sails 11th Jan. for Kobe, Yokohama &

Nagoya

"OKHLA" due 19th Jan. from Japan

sails 14th Jan. for Singapore, Colombo,

Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khartoum, Aden

other P. O. B. I. ports via

Bombay

"OBRA" due 19th Jan. from Karachi, Bombay,

Colombo & Straits

"UMARIA" sails 20th Jan. from Japan

due 24th Jan. for Singapore, Colombo,

Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khartoum, Aden

other P. O. B. I. ports via

Bombay

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLOBE" due 14th Jan. from Japan & Tientsin

sails 10th Jan. for Sydney, Adelaide

"EASTERN" due 20th Feb. from Australia

sails 27th Feb. for Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or

off the route, & the route & sailing are subject

to change or amendment with or without notice.

STREAMLINE FILTERS LTD.
FILTERS FOR OIL PURIFICATION
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
R.M. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL

Page 10

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1954.

SHEAFFER'S
NEW
"CLICKER" BALLPOINT PEN
with RUBY tip
AVAILABLE AT ALL GOOD STORES

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

It's Cold Outside

A GREY mist drifted about the Embankment, adding some enchantment to the scene, for lovers, and causing home-going motorists to curse.

Through the mist, there presently appeared a man whose pace was so painful and slow, that he might have been walking for weeks from some land a thousand miles away. Some warmer land a thousand miles away, to judge from his clothes. For the shuffling man had on a pair of khaki-drill slacks, and, under a ragged jacket, a grubby singlet instead of a shirt.

He looked, in the mist, like some wanderer on a tropical water-front, whom a spell of a curse had transplanted.

TOWARDS A FIRE

THE evening was mild, but the shuffling man's teeth were chattering, and every now and again he shivered violently as though some fever had him.

All of a sudden his watery eyes lighted on something he had given up hope of finding that night—fire, glowing red and warm in the mist. A watchman's brazier.

The shuffling man, whose name was Mark, hurried his pace towards the glow, and looked around in his mind for some topic of conversation. He could share with the night-watchman in payment for a share of the warmth from his brazier.

THE COAT

BUT when he reached it Mark found he had the brazier to himself. The watchman was away on a round of the belt of broken roadway he was guarding, checking that the warning lights were all in order. Gratefully, Mark stretched out his cold hands, and helped himself to the brazier's heat.

As he thawed, his faculties returned to him. He began to look around him. In the watchman's little hut, he saw a warm-looking, though worn, greatcoat hanging up.

Mark acted quickly. He reached out for the coat, and slunk away.

Two or three minutes later, the watchman returned and discovered his loss. He called to a passing policeman.

CAUGHT

THE coat was here, he said. It took about that long again for the policeman to find Mark.

Next morning, at Bow Street, Mark pleaded guilty to the theft before Sir Laurence Dunne, the Chief Magistrate, and a policeman told the story.

"As you can see yourself, Sir Laurence," the detective-sergeant said, "this man is of the vagrant type. Apart from drunkenness, there are only two previous convictions. In 1950 Mark had been sent to prison for getting National Assistance money by fraud, and, in 1951, he had gone to prison again for stealing."

"He does casual work as a washer-up, sir," the sergeant concluded. "He never works more than two or three days at a time."

COLD, HUNGRY

"I BIN rotten these last few days, sir," Mark said, when it was his turn to speak. "I was cold and hungry last night, I've hardly any clothes to me back, and I'd no money, and it's 20 months now since I done any work."

The court was warm, but he bared his chin in his chest as though he still felt cold. "You've been in trouble before," Sir Laurence said. "The man you took the coat from would have been cold without it, no doubt. Go to prison for two months."

Mark went away. He had hobbled in, but he strode out towards prison. There was something to be said in favour of a cell, if you compared it to draughty street-corners as winter quarters. It would be a good deal warmer inside.

'What's His Line?' Solution
OLEGYMAN
London Express Review.

25,000,000 MORE PEOPLE IN WORLD

Washington, Jan. 10.

The world's population increased by 25,000,000 in 1953 and is growing at the rate of about 70,000 a day, the Population Reference Bureau reported today.

Projecting this rate of increase into the future, the independent research organization predicted that the current world population of 2,500,000,000 will grow to about 7,000,000,000 in the next 100 years.

THE COMET DISASTER

(Continued from Page 1)

message to the Commonwealth from Auckland, New Zealand. The Comet which crashed was one of the first production models delivered to BOAC and had carried out extensive tests before opening the world's first scheduled jetliner service from London to Johannesburg on May 2, 1952.

Officials of the British Ministry of Civil Aviation and executives of BOAC are flying here tonight from London to carry out on the spot investigations.

The Italian Air Ministry has ordered a full investigation into the crash. A motor vessel has been sent from Leghorn, north of Elba, with experts to examine the wreckage found on the surface. Fishing vessels from Porto Ferrario and other ports in Elba and along the Italian coast spent the afternoon seeking survivors.

Two survivors and a dozen other aircrew were rescued from Italian bases to circle the area as soon as reports of the crash were received.

One aircrew reported bodies floating on the surface of the sea (about the wreckage about 10 miles off point Calvi, the southernmost point of Elba).

CONCERT CANCELLED
In Rome tonight, a concert given for the ground staff and other personnel at the city's airport was cancelled as a sign of mourning.

Mr. David Craig, British European Airways manager in Italy, said tonight "we do not think there were any survivors," but he added he had no definite information on this subject.

(In London tonight, the Civil Aviation Ministry said Mr. T. R. Nelson and Mr. B. A. Morris of its accident investigation branch, flew to Rome tonight to work with Italian experts on the preliminary investigation of the wreckage.)

Mr. Craig added that the plane was last heard from at 9:50 a.m. GMT when it gave a routine position report. He estimated the plane was probably flying at 7,000 to 8,000 metres (between 23,000 and 26,350 feet) when the disaster occurred.

Mr. Victor Pahlen, the American film producer, cancelled his seat on the plane at the last moment because he heard it had been delayed on its way to Rome.

When told of the disaster he said: "My God, how terrible. It's incredible. I had everything picked. It was just at the last moment I decided not to take the plane. It was going to be late and that meant I would miss someone I wanted to meet in London."

"It's the second time this has happened to me. About four years ago, in the United States, I argued with the airline that wanted to put me on the plane that was going to be half an hour late."

"Eventually they agreed to put me on another. The first plane crashed with the loss of 55 lives," Mr. Pahlen said.

His name was the first issued tonight as being aboard the ill-fated Comet as it remained on the passengers' list after his cancellation.—Reuter.

Dispute Report

Cairo, Jan. 10.

The Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mahmoud Fawzi, today reported to the political committee of the Arab League on the Suez Canal dispute with Britain. He was addressing the heads of delegations under the chairmanship of Abdel Khalek Hishmuni, the secretary-general of the league.—France-Press.

This obviously would bring about a great need for a modern miracle of "leaves and fishes," the Bureau said, to feed the ever-increasing population.

It said "Large increases in the present production of food and goods and vast improvement in distribution are essential" before even today's population can be provided a "decent subsistence." The annual addition of about 25,000,000 persons "adds enormously to the magnitude of the problem," it added.

The Bureau suggested that the answer to the world's food problem might be found in various synthetics. It proposed expansion in the production of an alga called chlorella, a few hundred pounds of which already have been produced from a pilot plant.

BEYOND DOUBT

"This seems to indicate beyond doubt that the existing sources of food may be materially increased by such means," the report said. "Furthermore, it is theoretically possible to add to the earth's food supply considerably by increasing agricultural yields."

The Bureau noted that "India leads the world in her heroic effort to cope with overpopulation." Her five-year plan clearly analyses the problem and the government has allocated funds to begin to cope with it.

It said that falling birth rates in Italy and Puerto Rico, "predominantly Roman Catholic countries, are concrete indications that once people understand the cause and effect they will act to control their numbers."

The Bureau reported that the average population density of the world is 47 persons per square mile. It noted a wide range in Europe from four in Iceland to 821 in the Netherlands, and nearly as wide a range in the western hemisphere from four in Canada to 652 in Puerto Rico.—United Press.

Arrests Cause Stir

Djakarta, Jan. 11.

The arrest of 11 Dutchmen in Djakarta on West Java's mountain of Bandung in the last few weeks, on the charge that they were involved in gang activities in West Java, has caused a great stir in the Indonesian press.

Pending further investigations, no official comment has been made so far, and the Dutch High Commissioner's Office in Djakarta has not yet been informed about the reasons for the arrests.

But some newspapers, including the pro-Government nationalist Merdeka, the pro-Communist Harian Rakjat and the leftist Chinese Sin Po, have alleged a "Dutch conspiracy to overthrow the Government."

The Bandung Police Commissioner, Enoch Danubrata, today denied a press report that one of the 11 Dutchmen was arrested in the automobile of the Dutch High Commissioner's Office.

At the same time the Sourabaya Police Commissioner, Sunwondho Pranoto, denied other press reports that arrests had also been made among the Dutch residents in Sourabaya.—Reuter.

Bishop Of Macao Resigns

Macao, Jan. 11.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Macao, Dom Joao de Deus Ramalho, has tendered his resignation, and the Holy See has accepted it.

Until the nomination of a new Prelate for Macao, His Lordship will continue to head the Diocese as Apostolic Administrator.

Dom Joao de Deus Ramalho has been nominated as Titular Bishop of Filadelfia of Lidl, by the Holy See.—France-Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"And besides making me feminine and graceful, ballet lessons would improve my footwork on the basketball court!"

No HK Mail On Comet

It was officially announced by the Postmaster-General, Mr L. C. Saville, this morning that no Hongkong mail was aboard the BOAC Comet which crashed off the island of Elba yesterday.

Year For Stealing Wallet

A Chinese who admitted stealing a wallet from a United States Army Officer outside Jimmy's Kitchen on January 10, was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

The accused, 23-year-old Ching Kam-pul, unemployed, of 2 Kwei Heng Street, first floor, was also ordered to be placed under Police supervision for two years following his discharge from prison.

Inspector W. E. B. Howell, prosecuting, told the Court that at 1:05 p.m. on January 10, a U.S. Army Officer, John B. Mathis saw the defendant and another Chinese man approaching him near Jimmy's Kitchen, Theatre Lane. After a while the complainant turned around and saw that a wallet, which he identified as his own, was in the possession of the defendant.

The complainant grabbed hold of the wallet and at the same time saw the accused passing what seemed a sum of money to the other Chinese.

A Police Constable nearby assisted the American Officer in arresting the accused, who was then taken to Central Police Station and charged with larceny.

A check by the complainant of his wallet, revealed that \$30 was missing.

US Carrier In Port

The 27,100-ton American fleet aircraft carrier Wasp entered port this morning under the command of Captain P. Henry, Jr., on a recreational visit to Hongkong.

One of the 24 ships of the Essex Class, the carrier is manned by a normal complement of 2,900 officers and men. She is 888 feet long and when fully loaded she weighs 33,000 tons.

Other ships of her class which have called here in the past several months include the Kearness, Oriskany, Yorktown and Lake Champlain.

Also arriving on a recreational visit was the American destroyer Sproston (Commander R. W. Harlan) and the transport Horace A. Bass.

The 14,000-ton light fleet carrier HMAS Sydney left port this morning on exercises.

Notables Aboard The Cleveland

Mr D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner for Singapore, accompanied by Mrs. Armstrong and their two children, were among the passengers arriving here in the ss President Cleveland from San Francisco this morning.

The Armstrongs, who have been on leave in Canada, are returning to Singapore in the ss Corfu this week. They were met on board this morning by Mr T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hongkong, Mr Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and Miss Margaret Brown.

Another Canadian couple, on their third trip around-the-world, were Mr and Mrs Joseph H. McClain of Victoria, B.C. Mr and Mrs McClain are well-known writers who have been writing magazine articles for many years. Mr McClain's best-known book was "Live and Be Happy" which was published in 1938. Mrs McClain writes under the name of Dorothea C. McClain.

Mr and Mrs McClain will continue their journey to London in the ss Corfu this week.

Returning from leave in the United States was Mrs Fay Engh, wife of the Manager of Hongkong's APL Office. She was accompanied by her daughter, Stephanie, who went to Manila to meet her mother.

Also returning to Hongkong after an absence of three years were Mr and Mrs J. W. Clague. Mr Clague, APL roving manager, is returning to relieve Mr George Zellenski, District Passenger Agent, who is going to San Francisco on leave next month.

Among the passengers from Manila was Mr Bernard C. Westall, CBE, Chairman of the Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., Security Printers, of London. Accompanied by Mrs Westall, Mr Westall is making a leisurely trip around the world.

Occupying the Magellan Suite were Mr and Mrs Lynn W. van Fleet, of Boulder, Colorado. They are owners of the Lazy VV Ranch.

LEBANESE DETAIN CREW

Tel-Aviv, Jan. 10.

The 11-man crew of an Israeli boat which was driven ashore on the Lebanese coast have been detained by the Lebanese authorities, an Israeli army spokesman announced tonight.

All the crew were members of the Israeli sports organisation Hapoel.

The spokesman added that Israeli delegates to the Israeli-Lebanon mixed armistice commission had requested the immediate release of the crew and boat.—France-Press.

Appeal Against Shares Sale Judgment

An appeal against the judgment of Mr Justice Williams dismissing an application by appellant that the order for the sale of shares made by Mr Justice Scholes be set aside, was brought before the Full Court, comprising Mr Justice T. J. Gould, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr Justice C. W. Reece, Puisne Judge, this morning.

Appellant is Ng Woon, merchant, of 56 Po Kong Road, and respondent is Lui Ka-yeung, merchant, of 720 Nathan Road.

Appearing for appellant is Mr R. W. S. Winter, instructed by Ford, Kwau and Company, and respondent is represented by Mr Charles E. Loseby, QC, and Mr Oswald Cheung, both on the instructions of Hastings and Company.

The appeal is that the judgment of Mr Justice Williams on March 28, 1953, dismissing an application by appellant by summons in Chambers that "an order for the sale of 1,300 shares in the Mun Lock Company, Ltd., registered in the name of the appellant made by Mr Justice Scholes on December 20, 1952, be wholly set aside as being ultra vires the powers of this Honourable Court, and that the costs of the incident to such purported sale this applicant's application should be paid by the plaintiff" be rescinded; that Mr Justice Williams had no jurisdiction to grant the application to set aside the order made by Mr Justice Scholes on December 20, 1952, that the purported sale of the shares of the Company which is registered as a private company incorporated under a certificate of incorporation dated September 14, 1946, on January 7, 1953, to one Lui Sui-cheung, be set aside for irregularity; that the Court direct the appointment of a receiver under the provisions of Order XXVIII of the Rules of the Supreme Court as being the most just and equitable manner of levying execution against the appellant; and that all costs be paid by respondent.

Mr Winter said that he would first deal with the question that Mr Justice Williams had no jurisdiction. In his submission Counsel said that based on British practice, Mr Justice Williams had no jurisdiction whatsoever and that his Lordship should have dismissed the summons immediately.

He should have dealt with it there and should have said that the summons was not applicable. Counsel proceeded to read extracts from Mr Justice Williams' judgment, and submitted that they indicated that his Lordship had dealt with the matter as one of law.

Mr Winter submitted that whatever the law was prior to 1952, it was entirely immaterial as far as this case was concerned. Mr Justice Williams should have confined himself to the law as then existing and that law was Section 29 of the Companies Ordinance which defined a private company.

Arguing further, Counsel submitted that in view of the restrictions placed on the transfer of shares by Section 29 of the Ordinance, they could not be sold by public auction.

He submitted further that in view of Order 17, Rule 58 and Section 29 that no order could be made for the sale of shares in a private company, because such order would violate the whole essence of Section 29 and destroy that difference between a public and a private company which could not possibly be the intention of the legislature which had deliberately created a difference.

Asked what Counsel was going to do about the order made by Mr Justice Scholes assuming the Court was with him on the jurisdiction issue, Mr Winter said that in any event the order should not have been made ex parte. He suggested that the Court could invoke its powers under the Rules as to amendment and to say that there was an error in the proceedings. If the Court was with him in his appeal against Mr Justice Williams, they it would be essential to say that the order made by Mr Justice Scholes was not properly made.

Mr Justice Gould said that the matter of Mr Justice Scholes' order was not before the Court.

Objecting to "any further amendment by his learned friend even by the terms Mr Loseby said that they were dealing with a special matter, which had been before four

From the Files 100 Years Ago

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Dear Sir,—I was at the Reading Rooms last evening, spelling over the columns of your contemporary of the Register, and finding a long proclamation by His Excellency Sir George Bonham purporting to be extracted from the Government Gazette of last Saturday, in which I felt interested. I requested to see the Gazette, but was told it had not then been received, and learn now it was not published till this morning—cause of delay unexplained.

I hope the Governor is gratified with the manner in which the publication of official documents is performed; never mind the public convenience—that is of minor importance. Perhaps also you can inform me who is the Mr. B. Mervin that, in the Gazette of 24th December, took upon himself to collect the Government Ground Rents? Yours, &c.,

RATE-PAYER.

INQUEST

A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday, on the body of a Chinese named Cheung Kim-hung, killed early on Saturday, by a shot in the brain, during an attack by burglars upon an opium shop at Shek Pai-wan. The police—one European and two natives, and with red candles to examine one house that had been pillaged, when an alarm was given from another direction, the door of a second shop having been burst open by a gang of thirty to forty armed men, naked with the exception of loincloths, and with red candles round their heads. They fired upon the police, who returned their fire, and the deceased, who was between the two parties, was shot in the forehead while with his face towards the robbers, and in the act of picking up stones to throw at them. Such was the testimony of one of his friends who was with him at the time; and it being borne out by the evidence of Dr. Harland, who had weighed the bullet and found it barely 3 drams, while the regulation bullets weigh 10 drams and 1 ounce respectively, the jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder against certain persons unknown."

COLLISION

The British barque Deane, on her passage down from Whampoa, ran into a licensed fastboat at anchor in the Cap-sun-moon—an occurrence by no means unusual on the part of foreign vessels, and damaged the vessel to the extent of \$500, for which turn her owner brought an action against the Deane in the Vice-Admiralty Court—a very unusual proceeding on the part of Chinese—whence a warrant against the ship, her tackle, cargo, &c., was issued, and regularly served by being affixed to the mainmast—an officer being left in charge of the vessel. In defiance of the Court and its Marshal, however, the ship was got under weigh during the night. And proceeded to sea (her chief officer having previously torn down the warrant, and thrown it on the deck), taking with her the officer, who was subsequently sent ashore in the pilot-boat. Of course such an act of contempt will not be permitted to pass unnoticed, and we understand that Commander Date of H. M. Sloop Royalist, which left the harbour on Tuesday, had orders to look out for the Deane, and should he overtake her, in the Straits or elsewhere, to send her direct back to Hongkong; while the same instructions are said to be issued to Captain Fishbourne of H.M. Steamer Hermes, which starts for England in a few days, and should either vessel fall in with her, her commander, if timely, will pay dear for his contempt of Court.

Went Too Close To Liner

Charged with approaching within 30 feet of a steamer, Ho To, 35-year-old junk master, who had a previous conviction, was fined \$20 by Mr A. G. Parker at the Marine Court this morning.

The Prosecution said that on Saturday afternoon, defendant's junk had been approaching very close to the liner, and was liable to collision, which was proceeding to her berth at Kowloon Wharf.

Defendant said in mitigation that it was due to the strong current.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at 10 P.M. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the above, are generally accepted by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcels may be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11 By Air

Philippines, North Borneo, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 9 p.m.
Japan, 9 p.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, 9 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Middle East, East Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 9 p.m.

By Surface

Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12 By Air

Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 10 a.m.
Philippines, 10 a.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East, East Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.

By Surface

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.
Malaya, Pakistan, Noon.
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Central & South America, 10 a.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.30. Children's Half Hour: 7.00. News: 7.15. Weather Report: 7.30. Composer Cavalcade: 7.45. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 7.55. Special Announcements: 8.00. World News (London Relay): 8.10. News: 8.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 8.20. Special Announcements: 8.25. World News (London Relay): 8.30. News: 8.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 8.40. Special Announcements: 8.45. World News (London Relay): 8.50. News: 8.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 9.00. Special Announcements: 9.05. World News (London Relay): 9.10. News: 9.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 9.20. Special Announcements: 9.25. World News (London Relay): 9.30. News: 9.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 9.40. Special Announcements: 9.45. World News (London Relay): 9.50. News: 9.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 10.00. Special Announcements: 10.05. World News (London Relay): 10.10. News: 10.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 10.20. Special Announcements: 10.25. World News (London Relay): 10.30. News: 10.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 10.40. Special Announcements: 10.45. World News (London Relay): 10.50. News: 10.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 11.00. Special Announcements: 11.05. World News (London Relay): 11.10. News: 11.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 11.20. Special Announcements: 11.25. World News (London Relay): 11.30. News: 11.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 11.40. Special Announcements: 11.45. World News (London Relay): 11.50. News: 11.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 12.00. Special Announcements: 12.05. World News (London Relay): 12.10. News: 12.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 12.20. Special Announcements: 12.25. World News (London Relay): 12.30. News: 12.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 12.40. Special Announcements: 12.45. World News (London Relay): 12.50. News: 12.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 1.00. Special Announcements: 1.05. World News (London Relay): 1.10. News: 1.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 1.20. Special Announcements: 1.25. World News (London Relay): 1.30. News: 1.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 1.40. Special Announcements: 1.45. World News (London Relay): 1.50. News: 1.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 2.00. Special Announcements: 2.05. World News (London Relay): 2.10. News: 2.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 2.20. Special Announcements: 2.25. World News (London Relay): 2.30. News: 2.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 2.40. Special Announcements: 2.45. World News (London Relay): 2.50. News: 2.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 3.00. Special Announcements: 3.05. World News (London Relay): 3.10. News: 3.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 3.20. Special Announcements: 3.25. World News (London Relay): 3.30. News: 3.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 3.40. Special Announcements: 3.45. World News (London Relay): 3.50. News: 3.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 4.00. Special Announcements: 4.05. World News (London Relay): 4.10. News: 4.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 4.20. Special Announcements: 4.25. World News (London Relay): 4.30. News: 4.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 4.40. Special Announcements: 4.45. World News (London Relay): 4.50. News: 4.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 5.00. Special Announcements: 5.05. World News (London Relay): 5.10. News: 5.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 5.20. Special Announcements: 5.25. World News (London Relay): 5.30. News: 5.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 5.40. Special Announcements: 5.45. World News (London Relay): 5.50. News: 5.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.00. Special Announcements: 6.05. World News (London Relay): 6.10. News: 6.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.20. Special Announcements: 6.25. World News (London Relay): 6.30. News: 6.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.40. Special Announcements: 6.45. World News (London Relay): 6.50. News: 6.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 7.00. Special Announcements: 7.05. World News (London Relay): 7.10. News: 7.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 7.20. Special Announcements: 7.25. World News (London Relay): 7.30. News: 7.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 7.40. Special Announcements: 7.45. World News (London Relay): 7.50. News: 7.55. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 8.00. Special Announcements: 8.05. World News (London Relay): 8.10. News: 8.15. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 8.20. Special Announcements: 8.25. World News (London Relay): 8.30. News: 8.35. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 8